Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ELIEZER LIVNEH

THE latest developments in Cyprus may serve as a proper reminder that extremism pays less frequently than is thought. Some talent for compromise and flexibility is still necessary to achieve important political ends. The Greek nationalists in Cyprus were offered many a golden mean which could have been regarded as a halt-way to enosis; local autonomy with "reserved" powers for the metropolitan government; a timetable for a "staggered" independence, etc. Since the EOKA has hitherto been the only active political group on the island (the Communists excepted), they had a good chance of exploiting to their advantage every constitutional set-up agreed to as a compromise between themselves and the imperial Power. Britain's well-known inclination to crown with dominion status every experiment in self-government would have assisted them immensely.

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UNFORTUNATELY Archbishop Makarios and his even more worldly friends have lost much of the old Byzantine wisdom of moderation. They have driven the conflict to such a fiery pitch that they have succeeded in rousing out of their equanimity one of the most quiescent communities of the Middle East — the Cypriot Turks. It was not very difficult to foresee that the Turkish minority would not accept an immediate, radical and completely pro-Greek solution without attempting to enlist the sympathy and assistance of the Turkish Republic for their cause. The Turkish alternative seemed ready-made after the well-tried pattern of India, Korea, and Palestine — partition. Surely, there is no major town or district on the island where the Turks nowadays form a majority. But this might not be an insuperable difficulty in the age of mass transfers and population exchanges. Incidentally, Greece and Turkey gave the first fairly successful example of such an organized exchange after the Greco-Turkish War in the early twenties. Compared with the movement of millions from Asia Minor to Greece and vice versa, a resettlement of a few tens of thousands of Cypriot Greeks and Turks inside the same island would seem relatively simple.

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STILL, it is an ugly picture to envisage: that this beautiful island, which has been a close entity during its whole history, which formed a united Kingdom even in medieval times under the dynasty of Lusignan, should — now for all time — be disrupted and partitioned. However this may very probably be the outcome, if wiser counsels should not prevail in Athens and among the higher hierarchy of the Greek-Cypriot church. It is very questionable whether hasty trips to Brioni or the uncertain graces of Colonel Nasser will help the Greek cause. Action in such cases provokes reaction, and the ultimate result of both will be much ill-feeling and no tangible advantage.

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UNDER these circumstances the best way to advance is to make a wise step backwards. There is much to choose from the rich inventory of British and other suggestions made during the long years of trouble. The good offices of Nato, and of the two other Western Powers — France and the U.S. — might be used as well. Even the Council of Europe might be approached. No responsible statesman in the West can remain unperturbed by the unhappy events in the Eastern Mediterranean and very few will regard them as purely local affairs. The lesson of the Lebanon is too disturbing and too close. Archbishop Makarios, who attracted all sorts of wire-pullers from the outside, may himself be pulled by still more mighty and crafty stage-managers. If someone has to undertake the initiative in untangling this tangled mess there is probably nobody more suitable for the task than the Greek Orthodox Church itself. They have a repository of age-long political experience and have more than once helped the Greek people out of a situation that had seemed inextricable.

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ISRAEL has every reason to wish and to hope that the Greco-Turkish sore should be healed as quickly as possible. There is probably no nation in the World more deeply interested in the renewal of the friendship between these two countries. This friendship is an important factor for the balance and peace of the Middle East.

Jerusalem, July 11.

Polish Flood Victims

GENEVA (Reuter). — The League of Red Cross Societies on Thursday launched an emergency appeal for international relief for 60,000 persons reported homeless from floods in south Poland. It was announced in Geneva.

"Foreign Meddling" Is Hit by Tito, Nasser

PULA, Yugoslavia (Reuter). — President Tito and Abdul Nasser called on Thursday for "necessary steps to end the cold war and the arms race," and condemned the division of the world into two antagonistic blocs.

The Yugoslav and United Arab Republic Presidents in a communique issued here condemned "foreign domination and interference by some countries in the internal affairs of other countries and the use of pressure or threats of force by any country against any other."

The communique said production of atomic and hydrogen weapons should be stopped and that a summit conference should be called.

Yugoslavia and U.A.R. delegations are to meet within the next few months to set out means for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The communique said there were "ample possibilities" for the expansion of this cooperation.

Marshal Tito and Nasser also agreed that their Governments should now "establish consultations on questions of common interest which are of importance for the consolidation of peace in the world and the furtherance of international cooperation."

They said that after a period of relaxation of international tension an opposite trend had now reappeared. This was chiefly because of a continuation of the armaments race and of tendencies to influence and dominate other countries through interference in their internal affairs and by various terms of pressure."

'Regrettable Phenomena'

The communique said that "such regrettable phenomena became apparent in various parts of the world, including Indonesia and the Lebanon."

Marshal Tito accepted an invitation from Nasser to visit the U.A.R. He expected to make the visit during the course of a Middle and Far Eastern tour at the end of this year.

The Yugoslav and U.A.R. leaders left Brioni island Thursday afternoon with their families for a brief rest at Marshal Tito's residence in the Slovenian mountains. Nasser is likely to return home this week-end.

The Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Evangelos Averoff, left for Greece on Thursday after two days of talks on Brioni island with the Yugoslav and U.A.R. Foreign Ministers, Mr. Koca Popovic and Mahmoud Fawzi.

Prior to his departure, asked if he had discussed Cyprus, Mr. Averoff replied, "Yes, of course, but we also talked about all subjects." Asked if any new decision had been taken on Cyprus he said, "If Yugoslavia and Greece could settle the Cyprus problem, this problem would be solved."

Jordan Appoints Five New Ministers

Five new Ministers were included in the Jordan Cabinet in a minor reshuffle announced in a royal decree, according to the Jordan press Thursday.

Two of the Ministers, Rashed el Namer (Social Affairs) and Abdullah el Fayadh (Reconstruction and Development) were appointed as ministers for the first time. Both of them are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The other three had served in various Cabinets before. They are Ahmed el Tarawana (Finance), Ali el Hindawi (Justice) and Sam'an Daoud (National Economy).

The only Minister to leave the Cabinet as a result of the reshuffle is Finance Minister Anastas Hanania, who has now been appointed Deputy President of the Development Council.

Smuggled Arms Seized in Jordan

Jordan troops Thursday seized in south Jordan a camel caravan loaded with dynamite and arms, apparently from Sinai or the Gaza Strip, Ramallah Radio announced, quoting a military spokesman in Amman.

The spokesman said the Jordan patrol in Wadi el Yatin also captured five of the men who were leading the caravan, while others succeeded in escaping.

Rebels to Fight Till Chamoun Out

President Chamoun's offer to resign when his term ends in September is not a basis for a settlement of the crisis, the rebel leader, Saeb Salam, said on Thursday in his hilltop residence inside Beirut's Basta quarter, surrounded by Government troops.

Salam declared that the Lebanese rebels would continue their fight to force Chamoun out. He made it clear that the rebels would not take part in any presidential elections now scheduled for July 24. "As long as Chamoun is there, elections cannot be held," he said in an interview with UPI.

In the north, Government troops drove rebel forces from a position threatening the terminus of the Iraq Petroleum Company near Tripoli.

The Beirut daily "El Hayat" was quoted by the Jordan press as reporting that the U.N. Observer Group in the Lebanon had sent a cable to Secretary-General Hammerskjold, declaring it can no longer continue its work owing to obstacles placed in its way both by the Beirut Government authorities and the rebels. The message was reported to have said that the Beirut authorities prevented U.N. observers from interviewing Lebanese rebel and Syrian prisoners, while the insurgents are preventing them from penetrating into their areas.

The Arab News Agency reported that Communist agents are continuing to enter from Syria into the Lebanon, on orders from the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, in order to direct insurgent activities.

Expelled Israel Diplomat Due This Week-End

Mr. Ya'akov Bar-More, the First Secretary at the Israel Legation in Warsaw who was declared *persona non grata* earlier this week on the eve of his departure from Poland, is due to arrive home with his family over the week-end, it was learned in Jerusalem on Thursday.

It is understood that there has been no contact on the matter between the two countries since the announcement was made, but that it is likely further explanations will be sought after Mr. Bar-More has returned and given a personal report. It is assumed, however, that Israel will take no reprisal measures.

Mr. Bar-More arrived in Vienna Wednesday night.

British Troops Comb Cyprus

NICOSIA (Reuter). — British troops mounted large-scale operations in several regions of Cyprus on Thursday as tension grew following renewed communal incidents on the island.

In a two-pronged offensive against suspected EOKA terrorist cells, about 100 truck-loads of soldiers converged on the notorious trouble village of Kalogres in the Black Mountains of north-east Cyprus and on Vitsadha village, 12 kms. to the south.

Authorities maintained complete secrecy about the operations but they are believed to be aimed at tracing suspects involved in the shooting of two soldiers of the Royal Horse Guards in Famagusta two days ago.

A full house-curfew was imposed on Nicosia and its suburbs following a bomb incident in the Old City and several shootings. The curfew remains in effect until dawn Friday. There was a similar curfew on Wednesday following violence.

A Greek motor cyclist was shot dead 25 kms. north of Larnaca.

Two Turks and three Greeks were injured, two of them seriously, when a bomb was thrown today in a street near the Old City powerhouse. The shooting incidents were the firing by masked gunmen on a Turkish Cypriot and on a Turkish auxiliary policeman. In both cases the shots missed their targets.

A Turkish policeman wounded in Nicosia on Wednesday night died in hospital several hours later.

The Cyprus Government on Thursday announced the first moves in the application of the new British plan. The measures call for a reorganization of the island's civil service.

The announcement said measures would be taken to enable Cypriots to reach the highest posts in Government service, and to ensure a fair balance between Greeks and Turks.

We hereby thank all our relatives and friends who so kindly expressed their sympathy on the passing away of my wife, our unforgettable, beloved mother

Grete Lichtenstein

Dr. ERICH LICHTENSTEIN and CHILDREN.

Britain, Yemen Open Peace Talks on Aden

ADEN (UPI). — Britain and the Yemen have opened peace talks in an effort to settle their years-long Aden border dispute, it was disclosed officially Thursday.

At the same time, it was announced that Britain has exiled the turbulent Sultan of Lahej, a tiny protectorate near Aden, after part of his army defected to the neighbouring Yemen. The Sultan also was suspected of being too friendly with Abdul Nasser.

The Anglo-Yemeni peace talks opened at Diredawa, Ethiopia, in the summer palace of Emperor Haile Selassie. (In London, a Foreign Office spokesman confirmed the talks, and said they were aimed at settling and preventing disputes along the Aden-Yemeni border).

The British representative in the negotiations is Horace Phillips, Secretary in the Aden Government. He flew suddenly to Ethiopia, while the Aden Government indicated he was on his way to London.

The talks were reported to have been started at the request of the Imam of Yemen as a result of patient behind-the-scenes mediation attempts by the U.S.

In London, Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox Boyd told the Commons that the Government had come to the conclusion that Sultan Ali of Lahej had been following a course of action incompatible with the treaties between him and Britain.

He had failed to cooperate with the Governor of Aden to control the rebellious activities of the brothers of Ali Jifri, Director of Education in the state who had been arrested some time ago after his brothers fled to Yemen, and had maintained foreign political contacts without the prior knowledge and sanction of the British Government, he added.

The contacts referred to were those with the United Arab Republic.

CLAIM 3 PLANES

CAIRO, (Reuter). — The Yemeni Legation claimed Thursday that three British bombers had been shot down in the Harib area, near the border between the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen.

An official statement issued in Aden yesterday said that a British Venom jet fighter had been shot down, killing its pilot a few yards inside the Yemen frontier near Harib on Tuesday.

Hungary Denies Rajk's Widow, Others Executed

BUDAPEST. — Hungary on Thursday officially denied Belgrade reports that Mrs. Julia Rajk and at least three other Hungarians have been executed.

Mrs. Rajk is the widow of ex-Foreign Minister Laszlo Rajk, who was executed in 1949 for alleged counter-revolutionary activity.

In Washington the State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, noted that official Hungarian spokesmen had denied reports of a new wave of executions. However, he said, the Department had reports of a "considerable increase since the execution of Nagy and his associates in the number of persons who are being retried for revolutionary activity... The number of such cases has reportedly been as high as 100 within a ten-day period."

Dr. Rubin Dead At London Conference

LONDON, (Reuter). — Dr. Isador Rubin, New York gynaecologist, died on Thursday at a London hotel. He was in his seventies, and had been attending the International Cancer Congress.

Situation of Soviet Jewry Worsened, Says U.S. Editor

By MAURICE GARE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Leon Crystal, editor of the New York Yiddish daily, "Forward," who spent three weeks touring Russia, told a press conference Thursday that the situation of the Jews has alarmingly deteriorated since he last visited the country two-and-a-half years ago at the time of the Soviet Communist Party's 20th Congress.

Not only have promises then made, for a more liberal regime for Jews — including the right to restore the Yiddish press, the publishing of Yiddish books, and the re-establishment of the Yiddish theatre — not been kept, but Jews since then have been increasingly squeezed out of universities, the professions, and the civil service.

Mr. Crystal cited lengthly official statistics, of which here are a few examples:

Of a total of M. Jews employed at a leading technical institute, 23 were dismissed in the last few months simply because they are Jews. The Rector of the Polytechnic when asked why two-thirds of the Jewish pupils were recently eliminated, explained that it was owing to the personal intervention that the purge was not carried to further lengths. In Minsk, with a big Jewish population, there are only eight Jews among 343 students taking the chemistry course at the University. Kharkov does not have a single synagogue. Each time permission of the local authorities was given for a building it was confiscated. The undaunted community is now making a fourth attempt.

Jewish Upsurge

Persecution and fear of more tragic developments have produced a great upsurge of Jewish nationalism, even among the young, who speak yearningly of "Eretz." They are afraid to mention it out loud lest they are overheard.

Many Jews believe that the Central Government is unaware of how acute anti-Semitism has become.

Mr. Crystal said that the position is much graver than the outside world imagines, and Russian Jews and many liberal non-Jewish Communists are bitter at the failure of the U.N. to do anything regarding this violation of the human rights of the Jewish victims. They think that matters might improve if the Kremlin's attention was drawn to the fact.

In Rumania, where Mr. Crystal spent a fortnight, large numbers of declassed Jews are living in the direst poverty imaginable, comparable only to the ghettos of Morocco and Tunis, but worse, because Rumanian Jews knew better times and now suffer a terrible sense of degradation.

'Beautiful Afternoon'

Mr. Crystal, while attending a reception in Moscow at the U.S. Embassy on July 4, American Independence Day, asked Foreign Minister Gromyko, "What is the Soviet Government planning to do about the Jews, who have officially the status of a nationality, but have no possibility of leading their own cultural life as a nationality?"

The query stumped Mr. Gromyko, who smilingly replied, "It is a beautiful afternoon. Let's talk about something else."

Algeria Issue May Return to U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The 28-member Afro-Asian group at the U.N. will submit next Wednesday a formal request for the inclusion of the Algerian question on the agenda of the forthcoming General Assembly, it was announced here Thursday.

U Thant of Burma, chairman of the group, told reporters that 26 members had signed the request, which will be accompanied by a memorandum on the Algerian problem. Other group members would sign during the next few days, he added.

Reports from Algiers, meanwhile, said that nine people were injured when a grenade exploded in a Chinese restaurant at Philippeville, eastern Algeria, on Wednesday. Four of the wounded were army officers.

Fanfani Cabinet Gains Confidence in Italy

ROME (UPI). — The Senate on Thursday started a confidence debate on Premier Amintore Fanfani's new coalition Cabinet amid indications that his pro-Western and anti-Communist stand had favourably impressed some of his critics.

The Christian Democratic Premier forcefully reaffirmed Italy's loyalty to the West and to a united Europe in a speech Wednesday night.

His speech appeared to have gone a long way towards dispelling recent suspicions of a drift towards neutralism.

Orthodox Reject Rosen Plan; To Open Battle on Wide Front

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The executive of the national religious party at its meeting here on Thursday decided to open a battle on a wide front in order to secure the revoking of the Government's decision on the procedure to be followed in the registration of persons as Jews.

It rejected categorically what are known as the "Rosen proposals" which would permit persons not regarded as Jews by the *Halacha* to be recorded, under nationality, as "adoptive Jews" if they so requested. It was these proposals that the Prime Minister suggested to Mr. Moshe Shapiro, when they met on Wednesday.

There is no basis for discussion in these proposals, the National Religious spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post*, and the only solution is for the Government to annul the whole matter and return to the *status quo ante* (before the Bar-Yehuda directives issued in March).

The National Religious Executive has asked its members to put the matter on the agenda of some municipalities, with the aim of passing resolutions requesting the Government to rescind its decision. It is understood that the question will be brought up in the Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Petah Tikva Municipal Councils early next week.

National Religious Party members of the World Jewish Congress Executive, Dr. M. Nurock, M.K. and Mr. Zvi Bernstein, have appealed directly to Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Congress, asking him to intervene with the Government.

The Party has also asked that the Presidium of the Zionist General Council to call upon the Government to rescind its decision.

If these steps prove unavailing, it is the intention of the National Religious Party to place the matter on the agenda of the Zionist General Council at its meeting next month. The Executive is also planning joint action with Agudat Yisrael in the matter.

The Minister of Transport, Alad Moshe Carmel, on his visit to the Haifa Post 25th Anniversary Exhibition.

Canada, U.S. Set Up Joint Defence Unit

OTTAWA (UPI). — President Eisenhower and Premier John Diefenbaker agreed Thursday on establishment of a joint Cabinet Committee on Defence.

This new group will make recommendations to the President and the Premier on joint defence of North America, and will also supervise the three existing joint military committees which have been in existence for some time.

Members of the Committee will include the Secretaries of State, Defence, and Treasury on the American side, and the External Affairs, Finance, and Defence Ministers for Canada.

Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles made a concession to Canada by agreeing to open full consultations to study on what basis goods produced by American-owned plants in Canada can be sold in limited quantities to China. Canadian sources said the Canadian leaders were optimistic that the agreement would produce tangible results.

The schedule for the last day of Mr. Eisenhower's three-day visit called for a final conference with Mr. Diefenbaker.

On Wednesday evening at an American Embassy reception, the Israel Ambassador and Mrs. Arthur Lourie greeted President and Mrs. Eisenhower. They spoke to one another for a few minutes on generalities.

Civilians in Armenia Attacked U.S. Airmen

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The Defence Department said Thursday that five of the nine airmen aboard a U.S. plane that was forced down inside Armenia 12 days ago were mistreated by Soviet civilians before they were taken into custody by the authorities. The nine airmen have returned to a U.S. air base in West Germany.

A spokesman said a report of the incident was being prepared at the U.S. base in Wiesbaden.

INITIAL ACCORD IN GENEVA:

Scientists Agree On Acoustic Detection

GENEVA (Reuter). — The conference of nuclear experts here has approved conclusions "as to the applicability of the method of registering acoustic waves for detection of nuclear explosions at considerable distance, with the aim of controlling the observation of a possible agreement for the cessation of nuclear tests."

A press communique Thursday night added: "The conclusions contained a recommendation to include the method of registration of acoustic (air and hydro-acoustic (waves in the list of the basic methods for the detection of nuclear explosions with the aid of a network of control posts.

"The conference of experts continued its discussion of the method of detecting nuclear explosions through the collection of radioactive products."

4 U.S. Jets Crash Within 24 Hours

WASHINGTON, (UPI). — Four Air Force jet planes crashed on Wednesday within a 100-mile area of Texas and New Mexico. All four pilots were killed.

The planes included two of perhaps the most secret ones in the air force, the Lockheed U-2, while the other two were F-100D Supersabres. The Supersabres crashed within sight of each other near Clovis. One U-2 exploded in the air near Wayside Texas, while the other which crashed near Tucumcari, New Mexico, also exploded.

Military officials discounted Thursday the possibility of sabotage, even though the crashes were so close together. They said that the U-2's were flying at 55,000 feet, measuring radioactivity in the clouds.

Air police blocked off an area within a five-mile radius around one of the U-2 wrecks all night. A team flew in and began a search for "highly classified" documents. None would say what the documents were.

U.A.R. AIRLINES TO GET GIANT SOVIET JETS

CAIRO (Reuter). — The Cairo evening newspaper "Al Masa" reported on Thursday that the U.A.R. civil airlines will shortly be supplied with giant Tu-114 Soviet jet airliners.

France Unlikely To Grant Rocket Bases

PARIS, (UPI). — Gen. de Gaulle's Government has no intention of allowing American-built intermediate ballistic missiles to be put on French soil in the immediate future, it was reported Thursday.

M. Maurice Schumann, Chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee told the group that negotiations for the bases have not even started. The complications are such that there will be no IRBM bases in France in the immediate future, M. Schumann said.

Negotiations for the bases are being handled by the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, Gen. Lauris Norstad.

The key question, M. Schumann said, is who will control the rockets' nuclear warheads. He asked whether control of the warheads would remain under American authority, or be a joint, French-American, affair. In the British treaty, warheads remain under U.S. control.

New French Opposition

PARIS (UPI). — Signs here pointed on Thursday that new opposition was developing against Gen. Charles de Gaulle — from farmers and the Socialists.

Official spokesmen for the vast French farm bloc came out firmly on Wednesday against Gen. de Gaulle's widely reported plans for a 5 per cent cut in this year's agricultural prices.

Meanwhile, the National Committee of the Socialist Party suddenly swerved away from its half-hearted support of the Premier, into what looked like the start of a revolt.

In three resolutions, the Socialists asked the Premier to dissolve all right-wing Public Safety Committees, opposed any move to block wages at their present level and told him how next fall's nationwide constitutional referendum should be run three months from now.

Neither the farmers nor the Socialists attacked Gen. de Gaulle personally, but since he was held hardly likely to meet their conditions, trouble appeared to be brewing.

U.S. Boats Scour South Atlantic For Mouse in Rocket Nose Cone

CAPE CANAVERAL (UPI). — Recovery boats in the South Atlantic hunted with dimming hopes Thursday for the nose cone of an Air Force Thor-Able rocket which was fired Wednesday night with a little mouse as passenger.

The Air Force refused to say what happened to the two-stage rocket, and the lengthening official silence brought speculation that the new rocket was a failure.

However, it was learned that boats waiting in the rocket's impact area had received signals, apparently from the knob-shaped nose cone, which is rigged with elaborate devices to guide retrievers to it. But the fate of the mouse remained a mystery.

It was not known how long the signals lasted, but sources said they were received after the rocket's payload should have plunged back through the atmosphere into the ocean some 5,500 miles from here. The rocket was aimed at a point in the South Atlantic 1,000 miles off the coast of Africa.

If the flight was successful, it would be the highest any living thing had been flung into space by U.S. scientists, and would help space medical men to determine the effects of such problems as weightlessness on organisms. The flight would also give scientists their first realistic test of a ballistic missile nose cone at intercontinental range and velocity.

It would also prove the Thor-Able combination a workable one for the first two stages of the three-stage rocket the Air Force will attempt to send to the moon in the future.

Fifteen minutes after the launching, the Air Force had announced that instruments in the rocket indicated it "performed satisfactorily." The rocket was expected to last about 25 minutes.

To our director
Mr. HERMANN FELIXBRODT
on his 60th birthday
and to our firm on the occasion of its silver jubilee
our heartiest congratulations

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Social & Personal

Mrs. Ben-Zvi Thursday received Senator Isaac Stadel, of Pennsylvania, and his son.

A gift from the Mayor of Montreal, Mr. Nathan Phillips, was presented to the Acting Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. A. Boyar, by young Canadian visitors now on holiday in Herzliya, during an official visit to the Municipality.

Judge and Mrs. Nathan Kaufman of Detroit, Michigan, were the guests of the Chief Rabbinate in Jerusalem on Thursday. They were later the guests of honour at a reception tendered by the General Secretary of the Chief Rabbinate, Rabbi Y.A. Wohlgelernter. Among those present were representatives of the Jewish Agency, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Joint Distribution Committee, and the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

The Journalists Association held a farewell reception at Beit Sokolow, on Thursday for Mr. Hanan Joseph, on the eve of his departure for London to take up the post of correspondent for "Al Hamishmar."

An exhibition of the paintings of Rafael Mohar will open at the French Cultural Centre in Haifa on Sunday, July 13, at 5 p.m. under the patronage of the French Consul in Haifa, M. Jean Binaud. The exhibition will remain open until July 20.

The Minister of Police, Mr. B. Shitrit, and Mr. Gylfi Gislason, Icelandic Minister of Education and Industry, will be guest speakers at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club luncheon today (Friday) at 1 p.m.

BIRTH

ARONSON — To Ruhama (née Kuker) and Cyril Aronson, a daughter, sister to Aviad — at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

Hohenberger's shoe salon, Haifa, announces the start of its annual seasonal sale. *(Advt.)*

Food Inspector Jailed For Taking Bribe

TEL AVIV. — Hayim Ron, 36, a former inspector of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, was sentenced on Wednesday to six months in prison on a charge of having accepted a bribe of IL313 from Mr. S. Kriboss, the owner of the Bashan sausage factory in Ramat Gan.

The offence was committed last year, after Ron inspected the factory and found horse meat in the sausage mixture. It was decided to forbid Mr. Kriboss from continuing with the manufacture of sausage but, according to the district attorney, Ron offered not to bother the manufacturer and even to assist him in the trial against him.

Yemenites, Teachers Lead in Bible Quiz

TEL AVIV. — Yemenite immigrants and schoolteachers led the field in the Bible Quiz preliminaries that were recently held throughout the country. This was reported at a press conference held here on Wednesday, by Mr. Zvi Zinder and Mr. Amikam Gurewitch of Kol Yisrael which is sponsoring the world-wide Bible Contest together with the World Committee for the Tenth Anniversary.

Only 57 of the 330 participants in the preliminaries succeeded in reaching the District semi-finals, with the Ramle region producing the highest percentage of successful candidates. *(Itim.)*

The Dr. M. Feilxbrodt Tools and Technical Supply Ltd. is celebrating its silver jubilee today (Friday) simultaneously with the 60th birthday of its co-founder, Mr. Hermann Felixbrodt, noted for his varied activities. Before World War II, Mr. Felixbrodt was among the moving spirits of the Haifa Flying Club, the Ex-Soldiers and the Ex-Officers Association, later joining the R.A.F. and then the Haganah. As member of the Neve Sha'anan Council and the Mifdeh Ezrahi, he has initiated the building of the new immigrant housing estates, blocks of more than 200 flats, and of the Chana Felixbrodt Children's Home. *(Communicated)*

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of the
Israel National Opera
Tues., July 15, at 8 p.m.
FAUST
Tickets at the box office (10-1; 4-8). Tel. 27793.

Israel Industry Said Lacking Initiative in African Markets

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A lack of enterprise on the part of Israel industry in entering South and East African markets — "this country's truly natural markets," — was alleged by the Minister to South Africa, Mr. I. Bavly, at Wednesday's luncheon meeting of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce at Z.O.A. House.

The absence of follow-up after the signing of the mutual trade pact with Rhodesia was a case in point, he said. Over six months had elapsed since the agreement had come into force but no Israel representatives had explored trade possibilities in Rhodesia.

The Israel pavilion at the Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg had been a failure, he declared. The building itself had been successful, but disinterest of Israel firms had left it empty of all content. So much so, that the Show's organisers had decided at the last moment not to award a gold medallion because of the meagre display. In general, the Israel Government had only agreed to its construction after much pressure had been exerted.

Similarly, the non-appearance of an official delegation of cabinet ministers had affected the success of the Israel pavilion, he charged. State leaders from Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Germany had come for the opening of their national pavilions, while only he, as local Minister, had appeared for Israel.

Centre of Buyers

This proved the sad lack of realisation of the importance of Johannesburg as a centre for buyers from the African continent below the Equator, Mr. Bavly said.

Israel was discriminated against in South African import regulations. Goods of both British Empire countries and those belonging to General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) and Office of European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) were preferred to those of Israel, he explained. In some cases, there was a 35 per cent tariff on Israel goods imported into the Union. Nevertheless, not enough was being done to penetrate this market. The distance between Eilat and Durban was a third of that between Durban and London. The lower transport costs and high quality goods from Israel could help us win this market, the Minister claimed. Such goods as chemicals and pharmaceutical products had been well received there, Mr. Bavly added.

There was an open market for Israel goods in Rhodesia which was a swiftly developing country, being one of the few Central African countries with an "open door" immigration policy. Similarly, Rhodesia could be an excellent transit centre to Liberia for our products, he added.

MILLION. — A $1m. libel suit brought by actor Erroll Flynn against "Confidential" magazine was settled out of court in New York Wednesday. In his suit, Flynn had demanded particulars of a charge in the magazine that he "spent his wedding night with a call girl."

Training Farm Closes: Too Few Trainees

ASHKELON. — The youth centre and training farm established two years ago at Nehora in the Lachish Region have been closed before the end of the school year for lack of trainees. The workers have been dismissed, the children sent home, the buildings closed and the lands handed over to the State district school at Nehora.

The centre was established to provide elementary school graduates of the region with additional schooling and agricultural training and, by paying the children for their work on the farm, to enable them to help support their families.

Last year, when not enough children from the Region enrolled at the centre, several dozen young peoples from Ashkelon were admitted.

U.S. Produces Oil Cheaply from Shale

NEW YORK (Reuter). — A spokesman for the Research Institute of the University of Denver announced here Thursday that improvements on a Swedish process have succeeded in producing oil from shale at costs competitive with conventional drilling methods.

Shale is a rock substance containing kerogen, a wax-like material from which oil can be obtained. It is found in large quantities in the Denver region.

British Evacuees From Egypt Mostly Settled

LONDON (UPI). The majority of the 7,750 British subjects evacuated from Egypt at the time of the Suez crisis in late 1956 have now been resettled, it was announced here.

About half of them have chosen to live in Britain and the others emigrated to countries of their choice, it was said. The Ministry of Labour found work for about 1,200, said a report to the Government by the Anglo-Egyptian Resettlement Board.

U.S. FORMS CZECH CLAIMS FUND

WASHINGTON, (UPI). — The Senate Thursday passed a bill to set up a Czech claims fund for the repayment of Americans who suffered property losses in Czechoslovakia.

The fund would be financed by the $9m. now held by the U.S. Treasury from the sale of a Czech-owned steel mill. The mill, built in this country and paid for shortly after the start of World War II, was sold to Argentina after the Communists took over Czechoslovakia.

Probe of Asian Games Continues

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The charges against the Israel national football team at Tokyo in the Asian Games were discussed this week at a meeting between the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Sports and the Israel Football Association.

It is learned that representatives of the Association denied all the charges published in various newspapers, which claimed that the team had expended its energies on private matters at the expense of their playing, which had resulted in lost games.

The Association maintained that the Israel team played up to standard, and that its play was as good as in previous Games. It claimed that the team had been unfortunate in being drawn to play at the outset, against one of the strongest teams, Formosa, winner of the Asian Cup.

Second Meeting

The Committee, which consists of representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Education and Interior, decided to discuss the Association's report at a meeting in about 10 days time. It is understood that the Committee will have to decide whether to accept the Association's report, to ask for more information, or, should it not accept it, decide on steps regarding the future.

The Committee, earlier in the year, had issued general lines of policy regarding visits of Israel sports delegations abroad.

Improved Richardson Beats Bob Baker

CARDIFF (Reuter). — British heavyweight Dick Richardson outpointed Bob Baker, a ranking American boxer, in a 10-round international contest near here Wednesday.

Richardson clearly won on points, and, even allowing for the fact that Baker took the fight at short notice and arrived from the U.S. only two days earlier, it was the best performance of the Welshman's career.

Only six months ago, Baker beat Richardson and this time Richardson did not give the giant Pittsburgh boxer the opportunities to display his brilliant ringcraft.

RUSSIANS CLINCH GYMNASTIC TITLE

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Olympic champion Larisa Latynina, of the Soviet Union, won the individual women's title in the world gymnastics championships here Wednesday. The Russian team won the women's team title.

THOMAS SMASHES 3 MILE WORLD RECORD

DUBLIN, (Reuter). — Albert Thomas, of Australia's Empire Games athletics team, Wednesday night broke the world three miles record with a time of 13 minutes 10.8 seconds. The previous record was 13 mins. 14.2 secs. set by Sandor Imarco, of Hungary, in 1956.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Abram L. Sachar

Brandeis Head Stresses Quality

Brandeis University, at Waltham, Massachusetts was founded the same week as the State of Israel — and the Jewish - sponsored American University is not far behind the State in its zest to grow.

Dr. Abram Leon Sachar, President of Brandeis, says his students call him a man with an "edifice complex," a description he finds just. "In the not too distant future, we'll have a 325m. campus," Dr. Sachar said in Jerusalem this week, at the start of a month's tour through Israel.

"But our physical growth is predicated on academic quality. From the very beginning, we knew we couldn't compromise on that."

Leonard Bernstein, Dr. Sachar expanded, was Brandeis' first Dean of Music and brought in other outstanding musicians. In the Judaic Studies faculty there are the scholars Nahum Glazer and Cyrus Gordon — the latter broke the "Linear B" script.

"We are considered a top school for musicology, biochemistry and psychology," Dr. Sachar states.

In the pursuit of quality do his students (chosen from the top entries on College Board Exams) grind as hard, say, as Hebrew University students?

"No," says Dr. Sachar. "Hebrew University students have an intense desire to get through their studies and get on the job." Brandeis students have 15 hours in class and 30 hours of preparation a week. "We do not hurry them through, and we do not sacrifice social life or athletics. Our basketball team won 17 and lost three this year."

Mind-Stretching

Nevertheless, Dr. Sachar says, he has repeatedly berated American universities for coddling students. "Max Lerner, who is on our faculty, knocks the hell out of his students. It stretches their minds."

Brandeis' 1,140 undergraduates are 75 per cent Jewish, 15 per cent Catholic and 10 per cent Protestant. Their religious needs are met by three chapels "equal in size and aesthetic appeal."

Although school vacations follow the Jewish holidays, the University's policy is strictly non-sectarian.

Brandeis' *raisons d'etre* are two, says Dr. Sachar. Every denominational group in America has founded a University — Swarthmore by the Quakers, Columbia by the Episcopalians, Princeton by the Presbyterians — the Jews were the only group that had never done it. "You get tired of being a guest at somebody else's university all the time." Secondly Dr. Sachar continues, Brandeis has something special to give. "The Harvard man is trained to a spirit of public service, while Swarthmore tries to instill an austere ideal of wholesome values, with none of the fripperies usually associated with American college life."

"The Brandeis atmosphere imbues the student with a search for truth on an intense intellectual level. It is a passionate devotion to a cerebral ideal, which is a Jewish ideal!"

The finer points of each university are, however, becoming less of an issue. This is because a situation is now shaping up in America where classroom seats at good universities are becoming precious. Both Brandeis and nearby Harvard turned away six out of every seven applicants this semester, says Dr. Sachar.

American university students now outnumber the entire Israel population by about a million, and within the next five years, their numbers will climb to five and one half million. "We're having an influx just like you in Israel. And we will not yield to the philosophy that too many people go to college. Everyone should be given his chance."

This chance, in Dr. Sachar's opinion, includes an opportunity for American youth to meet their opposite numbers from all over the world. A rich endowment recently bestowed upon Brandeis will enable the "cosmopolitanization" of the campus by bringing in 100 foreign students on a completely subsidized basis. Next semester, they will include two Hebrew University students.

Search for Truth

Hebrew University authorities are now being consulted out by Dr. Sachar on another international exchange scheme which would bring American and other foreign students to Israel for their third year of college study.

A trained historian, Dr. Sachar has a string of books to his credit including "A History of the Jews," "Sufferance is the Badge," and "Factors in the Jewish History." Before taking on his present job, he was National Director of Hillel for 15 years.

Whatever spare time he has, is spent on the road making friends for his burgeoning institution.

The colours of Brandeis are blue and white. Its Hebrew seal reads "Emet" and it is surrounded by the Biblical phrase "The search for truth even unto its innermost parts."

MALKA RABINOWITZ

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 6.10 p.m. tonight and ends at 7.30 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 6.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6 p.m. Arvit, 7.35 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 6 a.m.

Merkaz Lehitchadshut Haberyin Hadati'im Bnei Hakibbutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight, 6 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Israel (26 Rehov Dizengoff) — Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 a.m.

Hesed Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda) — Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m.; Minha: 6.30 p.m.

Beit Hazaan (5 Rehov Nathan Straus) — Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.30 p.m.

Hugim Lehitchadshut Haberyim Hadati'im (26 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Merkaz Congregation (15 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatikva Synagogue: Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 6.40 p.m.; Arvit, 7.37 p.m.

Ohalo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): — Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Elementary School Handicrafts Exhibited

TEL AVIV. — An exhibition of work done in pre-trade school classes in elementary schools was opened at the Tel Nordau School here on Tuesday.

Visitors who crowded the exhibition were astonished by the professional finish of furniture, hand-woven rugs and jewellery made by the pupils, whose ages range form 12 to 14.

The exhibits were selected from the work of 8,000 pupils in the final elementary school grades in 108 schools throughout the country. The main subject groups are metal, woodwork, weaving and sewing, printing, filigree work and stone engraving.

Tennis Amateurs' Expenses Fixed

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — The International Lawn Tennis Federation at its annual meeting here Wednesday decided that, as from January 1, 1959, no amateur lawn tennis player will be allowed to travel abroad and receive expenses for more than 150 days each year.

The Federation also agreed that expenses payable in any country be limited to a maximum of five pound sterling per day for the equivalent in other currencies.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 4703.

TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gvirol. Frankel, 25 King George, 23721. Yaffe, 272 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat Shmuhen. JAFFA: Sa'ad, 34 Jerusalem Blvd., 81445. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hasharon, 23 Yerushalayim, 72046. PETAH TIKVA: Kubo, 3 Pinsker. REHOVOT: Burk, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. RISHON LEZION: Karlan. HOLON: Ribek, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Natanya.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ruhama, 21 David Yellin, 2788. Remlk, 15 Gaza, 3662.

TEL AVIV: (Day) Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3526. Moshkevitz, 25 King George, 62650. Whitaur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Wolkowsky, 36 Herzl, 84457. Bracha, 343 Dizengoff, 25440. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. (Evening) Marpa, 77 Allenby, 3457. Blumenfeld, 306 Dizengoff, 23049. Bilski, Dizengoff Circle, 26348. Zweiker, 27 Scheinkin, 3685. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. JAFFA: Varsno, Rehov 340, near the Clock, 81798. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel, 73554. PETAH TIKVA: Fishbein, 6 Hafetz Haim. REHOVOT: Burk, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. RISHON LEZION: Karlan. HOLON: Ribek, Struma Sq. NATANYA: Natanya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Shumart, 7 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Levinger, 33 King George, 2377. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV-JAFFA: Dr. Har Even, 35 Sheinkin, 26411. HOLON: Dr. Ducker, Tel Giborim, Popular Housing Estate, 12A.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Altshuler, 6 Straus 4071. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Shorr, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV-JAFFA — HOLON: Same as today.

PARTICIPANTS in the Jerusalem home gardens contests may register at the Municipality Engineering Department Offices or at the Jerusalem District Development Authority.

ISRAEL MESSIANIC ASSEMBLY
THE ASSEMBLY OF JERUSALEM
(Pastor W. Z. Kofsmann)
Preaching and Worship
Saturday 10 a.m. at the Y.M.C.A. Room 110, 1st floor,
Entrance free to all.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JULY 10, 1958

Fep. Loan 1949/50 (1.3%)	995
6% Comp. Loan 56/57	775
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. A	1078
3½% Comp. Loan	945
3½% War Loan 55/56	814
3½% Treas Dollar z)	953
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	953
Ind. Loan Bonds 6% D)	102
4½% Ind. Bonds f)	103
4½% Def. Bonds g)	1051
6% Lon. C. Debs. f)	1018
6% Lon. C. Debs. g)	1051
Pal. Elec. prof. sh. (Ltd.)	324
6% Bonds "A" f)	1034
ditto g)	1148
Keren Hayesod	
6% Deb. 58/68 f)	1004
ditto g)	1001
6% Deb. 58/68 f)	1011
ditto g)	1008
Rassco 6% Deb. 62/68	102
Class "A" f)	1138
Class "B" g)	1018
Rz. Leumi ord. sh.	941
Bearer Savings Cert. '59	
Rh. Leumi Investment	998
Ord. sh. "B" reg.	904
Ata ord. "B" sh.	80
"Hardoneh" ord. "B"	
7% cons. debs. 59/63	845
"Tuv" ord. sh.	80
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	140
Pass 4% debs. 60/64 reg.	834
Binat 4% debs. 56/65	90
Nir 5% pref. sh.	89
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	80
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	85
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	833
5% debs	774
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	62
Meller ord. sh. reg.	1150
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs.	834
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	72
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	1134
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	864
Dead Sea Works	318
5% Deb. reg.	81
Delek ord sh. "C"	784
Mekorot pref. sh.	
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	601

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with £-o-1.

IMMIGRANT HOUSING LOAN	
Series e	101
f	100½
g	100½
h	99¾
i	99½
j	99½
k	99¾
l	99½
m	99½
n	99½

Finished Building

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2 ROOMS IL10,000
3 ROOMS IL15,000

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Vegetarian Pension
Please reserve your room in good time.
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Tel. 229. Kiryat Tivon.

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laundry room, storage room and garage. Shady garden round the house, and 3 dunams of fruit trees. Exchange for house in Tel Aviv vicinity considered. For particulars please write to: "Villa," P.O.B. 118, Natanya.

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Apply: No. 1927, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

WANTED
Secretary (female)
with knowledge of Hebrew, English and French.
Apply: No. 4861, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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Experienced English and Hebrew
TYPIST
for leading insurance office, from 8-1.
Apply in writing to: "Typist," "Laor" Advertising, P.O.B. 4333, Tel Aviv.

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German Shepherd Dogs
10 weeks old. Apply: Karu, 16 Rehov Lassale, Tel Aviv.

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available for purchase of well-kept
2-3 Room Cottage
with conveniences.
Tel Aviv vicinity, Herzliya, Kfar Shmaryahu, Ramat Chen, etc., with easy communication. Offers to: P.O.B. 4631, Tel Aviv.

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small saloon 4 doors, 1953-56 model. Apply: P.O.B. 321, Ramat Gan.
Phone 71815.

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Ford Consul
with Radio.
1957 Model, almost new.
For particulars, please apply to: P.O.B. 94, Tel Aviv, or phone Tel Aviv 4580, between 9-1.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE
Small Grand Piano
Must be reasonably priced and in guaranteed good condition. Write: No. 17293, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Host to Israel:** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo:** —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8.30-3. Tomorrow 10-5.

• **Exhibitions:** —
New Exhibition: 10 years of archaeological activities, 1948-1958, Department of Antiquities, 28 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech 9-1.

Paintings by van den Berg. Artists House, 10-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

New exhibition of Students' Work: paintings, graphics, metal work, textiles. New Bezalel School, 10-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

1. Two Thousand Years of Jewish Art. 2. Ancient Sites of Rome and Other Famous Etchings by G.B. Piranesi. Ancient pottery, glass and textiles from various civilisations. Preview of Primitive Sculpture, Bezalel National Museum, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

Exhibition of drawings, gouaches, by Yvette Szcupak-Thoman. Ceramics by Elisheva Landmann, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.

Yad Vashem Permanent Exhibition on the Period of Destruction and Heroism, Yad Vashem Building, Har Hazikaron (near Har Herzl). Daily 10-5, Fridays 9-12.30.

• **Tours** —
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club; Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University Conducted Tour, daily, every hour on the hour 9-1; 3-6. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m., a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 62960 for bookings.

• **Israel Exhibition** —
Binyanei Ha'uma, 10-4. Tomorrow evening till midnight.

• **Music Programme** (recorded):
Terrace Music (outdoors): Boccherini: Symphony in F-major, op. 35, No. 4. Haydn: String Quartet, op. 17, No. 2; R. Strauss: Burlesque in D-minor for Piano and Orchestra. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Entertainments** —
Italian specialities Lunch, Dinner Luky's Bar Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd., First class Italian menu at IL5. Phone 28752.

• **Exhibitions:** —
"Wise on View," Wise Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, 9-9. "Nine Generations of American Painting." Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1. Tomorrow 10-1. Entrance by tickets bought in advance.

Union of Israel Painters and Sculptors, 36th annual exhibition. Beit Hamelin, 26 Rehov Weizmann and at Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

• **Theatre:** —
Piccoli — Italian Puppet Theatre, Peer, 4 and 11.30.

• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon Tel. 28239.
Wise Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon.

• **Z.O.A. House** —
Lecture by Dr. Max Nussbaum of Los Angeles, U.S.A. on "Reciprocal Influence of America and Israel" 8.30 p.m., followed by weekly Oneg Shabbat (10 p.m.)

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service:** —
Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Rehov Yerushalayim Tel. 4876.

• **Exhibition:** —
2nd Exhibition of 10th Anniversary Year: "Art of Tomorrow." Works by 28 artists under 30 years of age, and 2 young guest artists, Yves Dandal, Belgium, and Fayroe, Iceland. Municipal Museum, City Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

NAHARIYA

• **Theatre** —
Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer in Yiddish Play: Der Verliebte Narr, Amphitheatre, 8.45.

RAMAT GAN

Visit Bar-Ilan University. Daily Tours, 10.4. Phone 72980. Buses 64, 66, 69, 70.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme** —
Saturday Music Hour with organ music and records. Records: Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 6 in B-flat-major; Prokofieff: Quartet No. 2 in F-major, op. 92; Saint-Saens: Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 10.30 a.m.

• **Beit Ha'am** :—
"In the Straits," Rabbi J.M. Schechter; "France's Struggle"; Readings, Simcha Ben-Zion, 11 a.m. Bible studies Prof. Feivel Meltzer, 4.30 p.m. News notes, T. Ben-Zvi, 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Z.O.A. House:** —
American Documentary Films, 8 p.m.

• **Theatre** :—
Habimah, Bach had Six Wings, 8.30.
Ohel, Blockade Runners, 8.30.
Piccoli — Italian Puppet Theatre, Peer, 7.15, 9.30.

GIVAT ALIYAH

• **Theatre** —
Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer in Yiddish Play: Der Verliebte Narr, Gal Ron, 8.45.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

July 12 — "Each had Six Wings," Tel Aviv.
July 13 — "Hanna Senesh" (Workers' Performance) Tel Aviv. "Each had Six Wings," Gedera.
July 14 — "Hanna Senesh" (Performance for Mekoreot-Tahal Workers), Tel Aviv. "Each had Six Wings," Hadera.
July 15 — "Each had Six Wings," (Performance for Tel Aviv Municipal Workers), Tel Aviv. "Hanna Senesh."
July 16 — "Hanna Senesh," Tel Aviv. "Each had Six Wings," Gerea Jezreel.
July 17 — "Each had Six Wings," Tel Aviv (sold out). "Hanna Senesh," Armon, Haifa, at 9 p.m.

All performances commence at 8.30 unless stated otherwise. Box office Tel. 28782.

In Israel, as in all parts of the world
The Photographers' Club of Israel
For details of membership write to Elmot's Advertising, No. 237, 16 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

LISTEN IN
On Kol Yisrael
to the Voice of Negba
Saturday, July 12, 1958
at 9.15 p.m.

LISTEN IN
ON SATURDAY AT 1 P.M.
TO THE RADIO PROGRAMME
BIMOT UBADIM
(Stage and Screen)
"EMPEROR JONES"
at the Cameri Theatre
and to the
INTERVIEW WITH
TOSHIE VARDI
AT 8.05 P.M.

Z.O.A. HOUSE
Air Conditioned — Goodman Auditorium
Friday, July 11, at 8.30 p.m.
Dr. Max Nussbaum
on "RECIPROCAL INFLUENCE OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL."

The Faculties
and the Board of Directors of
The Jewish Theological Seminary of America
Announce a Convocation
To Mark the Laying of the Cornerstone
in Jerusalem of the
American Student Centre
of The Jewish Theological Seminary
Mr. David Ben-Gurion
Prime Minister
will participate in the convocation
The date: Tuesday, July 29, 1958, at 5 p.m.
The place: The Amphitheatre of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.
All former students of the Seminary, the Teachers' Institute, the Friedlander Classes, the College of Jewish Studies and the University of Judaism are requested to send their names and addresses immediately to the Seminary Project Committee in Israel, 4 Rehov Balfour, Jerusalem, in order that personal invitations may be mailed in time.

Technion — Israel Institute of Technology
REQUIRED
by the Division of Chemistry
Assistant Instructor
for teaching and research in BIOCHEMISTRY.
Applications together with curriculum vitae, certificates or copies thereof, and 2 pictures passport size, should be sent to the Secretary for Academic Staff of the Technion, P.O.B. 4910, Haifa, by July 22, 1958.

Technion — Israel Institute of Technology
Requires
1. Glass Blower
2. Assistant Glass Blower
Applicants may apply in person to the office of the Administrator, Room 19, in the Technion Main Building on Hadar Hacarmel, daily, from 7.30 a.m.-2 p.m.

Required Administration Manager
by Hospital in Tel Aviv area
Must be qualified and experienced in managing hospitals.
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Apply in writing, giving curriculum vitae, to: "Hospital Manager," P.O.B. 3226, Tel Aviv.

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SEA FESTIVAL—KISHON PORT
July 12, 1958
Songs of the Nations at the Fishermen's Feast
Fishermen's Atmosphere
Artistic Troupes
Excursions on the Sea.
Floating Stages
Fireworks
Dozens of Artists
SEA FESTIVAL
From Noah's Ark to our days
July 12, 1958

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Fair.

	(A)	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	27	16	27	27
Tiberias	36	25	34	33
Haifa Port	30	20	29	29
Natanya	31	23	30	30
Tel Aviv Kiryа	32	23	29	29
Tel Aviv Port	32	23	29	29
Lydda Airport	33	20	30	30
Jerusalem	27	13	24	24
Beersheba	36	21	30	30
Sdom	—	28	—	37
Eilat	39	24	35	35

(A) Humidity at 4 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. yesterday. (C) Maximum temp. yesterday. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Solomon Tucker, Assistant Manager of the Toronto office of State of Israel Bonds, for a two-week visit.

Mrs. Miriam Fineman, National Director of the Bond Women's Division, in the U.S., from New York for a two-week visit in connection with the Fashion shows which will tour the U.S., under the auspices of the Bonds Organization in 1959, (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Prof. A.V. Levontin, of the Hebrew University Law Faculty, for Europe and the U.S. for scientific and organizational purposes.

Mr. George W. Kendrick, I.L.O. expert on Vocational Training, and Mrs. Kendrick, for Istanbul after Mr. Kendrick's completion of his tour of duty, (by El Al).

Mr. Leon Dultzin, of the Jewish Agency Executive, to Paris for a two week visit, (by El Al).

Mr. William L. Hamilton Jr., First Secretary at the American Embassy in Tel Aviv, and family to the U.S. on the completion of his tour of duty, (by T.W.A.).

The Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Osten Lundborg, on home leave (by m.s. Vikingland).

TOURISTS and Israelis can buy diamond jewellery, cameras, Swiss watches, French perfumes, tax free at the DUTY FREE SHOP, Lydda Airport before boarding plane. (Advt.)

A MAGISTRATES' Court and a Municipal Tribunal are to be opened in Ramat Gan by the Director of Courts, Judge Y. Eisenberg, on July 17. Another Magistrates Court will be set up in the near future in Beit Shemesh in the Jerusalem Corridor.

IN THE SPECIAL drawing of the Mif'al Hapayis Lottery, G/1958 Housing Series, the following numbers won 3 and 2½ room apartments in urban areas: 193,928, 064,868, 184,478, 188,443, 076,158, 338,525, 137,786, 001,914, 009,322 and 128,545.

False IL 1Notes Traced To Lebanese Border Village

ACRE. — An additional 204 counterfeit one pound notes were discovered in a police search of the village of Arab el-Aramshe on the Lebanese border on Thursday. Eight English sovereigns, believed to be counterfeit, were also found in the house of Ma'di Jum'a there.

The pound notes were of the same type as those discovered in the Bank Leumi in Acre on Wednesday.

Body Found of Blind Man Missing 6 Months

REHOVOT. — Police have identified the body found in the sands near Wadi Rubin on July 5 as the remains of Moshe Ben-Yosef, 30, of Bat Yam, who was completely blind.

Ben-Yosef had been missing since December 18, after a visit to his brother in Ramle. The deceased had intended to return by bus to the Bat Yam Ma'bara, but apparently turned in the wrong direction and was lost in the sands, police surmise.

No signs of violence were found on the body.

Woman Wounded By Exploding Shell

PETAH TIKVA. — Mrs. Regina Avraham of Petah Tikva was on Thursday seriously injured when a shell exploded in her yard. She was taken to the Hasharon Hospital, where she was reported to be out of danger, on Thursday night.

The explosion occurred while she was heating a tub of laundry in her yard. Police are investigating.

Stolen Trousers Came Walking By

TEL AVIV. — On seeing a man walking down Rehov 60 on Wednesday evening wearing the trousers which had been stolen from him on Jaffa beach about 10 days before Mr. H. Nuasta, 34, of Nazareth, called the police.

The young man was arrested and a search carried out in his home revealed four watches, among them one stolen from Mr. Nuasta, and a wallet containing IL4, also belonging to the latter.

Mapam Ousted From Nahariya Coalition

NAHARIYA. — The Local Council Executive on Wednesday decided to oust the Mapam representative from the coalition.

The decision followed the recent publication by Mapam of an open letter accusing the Council Chairman, Mr. Gershon Tatz, of raising his own grade and salary "without justification."

Mr. Tatz stated that the rise in grade was justified in view of the number of Nahariya residents, and was in any case subject to the approval of the Minister of Interior.

The ousting of Mapam will be put to the vote at a Council meeting next week. The Council has 11 members, of whom nine are in the coalition.

Weekend Weather Seen Unchanged

No further change was expected in the weather over the weekend, following Thursday's sharp drop in temperatures from the superheated conditions that prevailed throughout the country earlier in the week.

Mapam Balks at Histadrut Ban on Seasonal Subsidies

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A threat that Mapam might leave the Government coalition if Mapai did not accede to its demands in the Histadrut Executive was made by Mapam's faction head, Mr. Y Yudin, during Thursday's Histadrut Executive debate on its new policy for subsidies and cost of living allowance payments.

The Mapam threat which turned an otherwise orderly meeting into a noisy exchange of party bickering did not prevent the Executive from accepting, by an overwhelming majority, the new policy as presented by Mr. A. Becker, head of the Trades Union Department.

The new subsidy policy, which was previously approved by the Mapai Central Committee, calls on the Government to stop its intervention in the fixing of vegetable and fruit prices by payment of seasonal subsidies. The Histadrut however will demand a Government subsidy policy based on an annual average price level for fruits and vegetables as in the case with all essential foodstuffs.

With the expected approval of the new policy by the Government the Histadrut will now agree to the payment of the C-o-L allowance twice annually — on January 15 and July 15, if the Index rises by three per cent in any six-month period.

Mr. Becker revealed in his speech that the new C-o-L allowances policy would go into effect with the signing of the 1959 collective wage agreements. Only the middlemen had profited from the seasonal subsidies, Mr. Becker declared in defence of the new policy, and added that they had destroyed the public's faith in the entire C-o-L Index system. The Histadrut leader declared that the law of supply and demand should be allowed to determine the prices of these commodities as there was no longer any justification for seasonal subsidies, in view of the increasing agricultural production during the past three years.

Ministers Aquiesced

The storm raised by Mapam's threat early in the meeting flared up again when the Histadrut Secretary General Mr. P. Lavon, revealed that the Mapam Cabinet Minister had favoured the Mapai proposals for new subsidies and C-o-L allowance policy in the Interministerial Economic Committee. In answer to shouts from the Mapam benches "How do you know?" he said, "It leaked out." Mapam Ministers had never threatened to resign over the question of subsidies, he added.

The Histadrut was in duty bound to fulfil its duty, even if Mapam insisted in continuing in its long tradition of mistakes, he declared. Neither the economy nor the wage-earners had lost by the subsidies when they had served their purpose, but now they were harming both the economy and the workers, and "Mapam kibbutz members should realize that," he said.

"Artificial interference with the national economy, when the usefulness of such interference has passed, can only bring to degeneration," Mr. Lavon quoted *from Marxist theory adding: "It's unfortunate that I have at times to teach such orthodox Marxists their own credo."*

The result of the new policy would be greater economic stability so desired by all concerned, he said, adding "If our coalition partners really participated wholeheartedly in the Government and did not just live out of their suitcases, they would accept our case out of responsibility for the country and its economic welfare," Mr. Lavon concluded.

Aggravate Inflation

Mr. Y. Woschina of Ahdut Ha'avoda complained that the new proposals represented a step in the direction of the complete abolition of the C.-o.-L. allowance system. He claimed that the growing gap between prices and wages would be aggravated by the new policy. The rise in prices was not due to wage rises and to C-o-L allowance payments but to our chronic economic ills, he said.

The joint Mapam-Ahdut Ha'avoda proposals which were defeated called for:

- Abolition of seasonal subsidies.
- Maintenance of permanent subsidies on essential products.
- Payment of C-o-L allowance every three months, if the index rises by two per cent, during that period.
- Calculation of vegetable and fruit prices on a quarterly basis, for use in the determination of the quarterly index level.
- Inclusion of out of season fruits and vegetables in the average quarterly price fixed for these commodities.

These proposals received only Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda votes.

Full Discretion For Rent Tribunals Urged

TEL AVIV. — A call to allow rent tribunals a free hand in determining rent according to each individual case was issued by Mr. Mordechai Ben-Dror, legal adviser to the Landlords Association, when addressing the Public Committee for the Amendment of the Tenants Protection law. The Committee was meeting under the chairmanship of Judge Y. Eisenberg, in the Tel Aviv District Courtroom.

In pointing out the shortcomings in the 1954 and 1956 Rent Protection Acts, Mr. Ben-Dror said that under the present law the tribunals are limited in the rulings to the addition of 70-150 per cent of the rent paid in 1940, according to the number of rooms in the apartment.

The speaker called on the Committee to recommend to the Ministry of Justice that provision be made in the proposed Tenants Protection Law for leasing apartments without the payment of key money, by allowing both parties to agree on a rental which is above that now provided for. This would enable landlords and tenants to choose between key money and a low monthly rental, or a high rental without key money.

Mr. Ben-Dror went on to suggest that the rent be fixed according to the total area and the internal structure of the flat, and not only by the number of rooms, as is the case at present.

The present arrangement allows persons living in large detached houses, but with a small number of rooms, to pay lower rent than those living in apartments with more rooms, but covering a much smaller area.

British Financier Denies Embezzlement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Eli Karline, 32, a British financier who is currently visiting his mother, Mrs. Sonia Zylberlast, the owner of Elinoa Ltd., will definitely return to London at the end of his stay, it was learned Thursday.

Mr. Karline's financial affairs were recently under investigation in the Old Bailey, where charges against him were dismissed by a jury in 15 minutes.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, his mother hotly denied allegations published in the local press that "he had absconded leaving debts amounting to over £1m. behind."

He would be returning to England shortly, after having relaxed from the strain of his two-and-a-half months in court, she declared.

Temporary resident from England wants to rent 1-2 room self-contained
Furnished Apartment
on Hadar Hacarmel.
Detailed offers to:
Mr. Caspe, Room 19,
Technion, Haifa.

Housing Project For Nazareth Workers

TEL AVIV. — A joint effort of the Ministry of Labour Housing Department, the Arab Affairs Office and the Arab Department of the Histadrut has initiated a housing project for Arab workers in Nazareth, it was announced here on Thursday.

An area of 70 dunams of the Schneller lands in Nazareth has been allocated by the Development Authority and a credit of IL3,000 has been set aside for every candidate for housing authorized by the participating bodies. One hundred two-family houses will be built.

Eighty of the candidates have been organized into a local Nazareth company called Shikum, which was set up by the Arab Department of the Histadrut with the encouragement of Père Gutiaux and local churchmen. Additional funds to assist would-be purchasers have also been raised by public church bodies in France and Belgium.

The other dwellings will go to clerks and workers outside the company framework.

The foundation stone of the project will be laid on July 15.

Jaywalker Hit By Car, Fined as Well

A Jerusalem pedestrian who was hit by a tender when he crossed the street with insufficient care, was on Thursday fined IL25 by Magistrate Y. Harish.

The Magistrate told the defendant, Shlomo Ibagi, that the pedestrian was as responsible for traffic safety as was the driver. He had been injured when he crossed the street behind a bus without looking for oncoming traffic.

The driver who had hit him is also to stand trial on charges of careless driving.

AVIDAN APPOINTED ENVOY TO VENEZUELA

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Moshe Avidan, Minister-Counsellor at the Embassy in Argentina, has been named Minister to Venezuela. He will take up his post in Caracas at the end of this month. Heretofore, the Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Arieh Aroch, has served as non-resident Minister.

Talks on Refineries Purchase Recessed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Negotiations between the Israel Government and the British Petroleum Company on the purchase of the Haifa refineries have been recessed, and the Israel representatives to the London talks have returned to Israel for consultations, it was learned from reliable sources in Jerusalem on Thursday.

Prior to the opening of talks, the British Petroleum Company announced that it was compelled to withdraw from Israel and sell its share in the Haifa refineries owing to pressure from the Arab League Boycott Committee. It is therefore offered at a bargain price. (The Haifa refineries are owned by the Consolidated Refineries Ltd. which is jointly owned by the British Petroleum Company and Shell).

The Government hopes that with the purchase of the refineries it will be able to operate them at capacity, refining four million tons of crude as against only 1.2m. at present.

It is understood that the Government is looking for a possible partner whose principal contribution will be to provide technical know-how and the business contacts necessary to assure an adequate supply of crude oil.

Representing Israel in the negotiations were Mr. I. Koskoff, Fuel Adviser and Petroleum Commissioner, who returned to Israel earlier this week, and Mr. M. Bader, Director-General of the Ministry of Development, who has left London for Rome on his way home and is expected here on Sunday.

Palalum Herzliya Branch Purchased

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMAT GAN. — The Herzliya branch of the bankrupt Palalum plant has been purchased by Mr. S. Guttman, of the "Temail" factory, for IL-525,000, including an initial down payment of 15 per cent.

The Ramat Gan branch was finally bought Wednesday by a group headed by a former employee, Mr. S. Halper, for IL450,000. The purchasers put up 20 per cent of the sum in cash.

The Palalum plant was declared bankrupt last February after prolonged efforts to save it. Both buyers have assumed the responsibility of repaying the insured creditors, the banks and the Government.

It was also reported that the first meeting of the management with the creditors will probably discuss compensation of those creditors who were not insured, principally the IL359,000 owed in wages.

Jordan Repatriates 5 Israel Arabs

Five Israel Arabs, were released from Jordan prison on Thursday and returned to Israel through Mandelbaum Gate.

Three of the men had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment by a Jordan Court for infiltration. They were sent back upon completion of their sentence. Two of them were convicts who had escaped from Israel gaols.

The other two, both 17, had inadvertently crossed the border in the vicinity of Abu Ghosh on May 10, 1958.

WORLD'S FATTEST MAN DEAD OF LEUKEMIA

BREMEN, Indiana, (UPI).— Robert Hughes, 32, a carnival "fat man" who weighed more than 1,000 pounds, died of Leukemia on Thursday.

Hughes was critically ill for three days of a heart condition, complicated by an attack of measles. He was reported to be the world's fattest man.

A special coffin will be made for Hughes' body, but it is improbable that it will be taken into the church for the funeral service owing to its size.

EARTHQUAKE. — The London Science Museum recorded a "major earthquake" at 06.36 hours GMT Thursday. It had no knowledge of the tremor's location. In San Francisco the University of California recorded an earthquake which it said, seemed to be a major one centred in the Gulf of Alaska.

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PARAMOUNT VISTAVISION
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in their greatest and funniest comedy:
PARDNERS
Technicolor and Vistavision
Starting: Saturday, July 12, 1958
at YARON Cinema, Tel Aviv

The Greek Orthodox Patriarch, Benedictos I, on his arrival for a week's visit, at Mandelbaum Gate on Thursday. From left to right: Deputy Chief of Protocol, Mr. A. Gilboa; the Director of Christian Affairs at the Ministry for Religious Affairs, Dr. S. Colby; Mr. Raphael Levy; the Patriarch and Archbishop Isidoros.
(Photo by Schlesinger)

Patriarch Benedictos I Crosses Lines

By CHRIS ELIOU

Patriarch Benedictos I, the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Holy Jerusalem, all Palestine, Syria, Arabia, Jordan, Kana of Galilee and of Holy Sion, crossed into Israel from Jordan at Mandelbaum Gate on Thursday.

This is His Beatitude's first official visit since his election as Patriarch last year. He will remain in Israel for a week.

He was met at Mandelbaum Gate by the Metropolitan of Nazareth, Archbishop Isidoros, the Deputy Chief of Protocol, Mr. A. Gilboa, officials of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, the Greek Consul, Mr. P. Pandermalis, members of the Russian Embassy staff, and many members of the Greek, Russian and Arab Orthodox communities in Israel. The Patriarch was accompanied by two Archbishops, and six Archimandrites and Deacons.

It is learned that His Beatitude had received permission from the Jordan authorities to come to Israel in May, but postponed his visit due to the press of Church business.

The Patriarch later visited the Jerusalem Municipality, where he was received by members of the Municipal Council. He also visited the District Commissioner's office and the Director General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs. In the evening the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Gershon Agron was host to the Patriarch at a reception at the King David Hotel.

1st Soviet Tourists Coming Next Week

The first organized group of Russian tourists ever to visit Israel is due to arrive on July 15. They will spend ten days in the country.

Peltours, the official Israel agents of the Soviet tourist agency Intourist, has been negotiating with the Russians for some time to arrange the trip. This year, the talks have borne fruit and 15 to 20 Russians will have a comprehensive look at Israel, visiting kibbutzim, towns, villages ma'barot. They will also attend the Tenth Anniversary Exhibition.

It is understood that most of the tourists are members of the free professions. A number of them are believed to be Jews.

The visitors are coming by Air France and will leave by El Al.

Parents Jailed For Deserting 7 Children

REHOVOT. — Mr. Moshe Cohen, 38, and his wife Mazal, 28, were sentenced on Thursday to two months and one week's imprisonment respectively for deserting their seven children.

The parents, who live in Kfar Gvirol near here, brought their children, the oldest of whom is 17 and the youngest 6 months, to the Office of the Ministry of Social Welfare in the village and then disappeared.

They were found in Kiryat Gat when police tracked a woman they had sent to find out how the children were. The welfare authorities have made temporary arrangements for the children in various homes in Kfar Gvirol pending the parents' release.

Father Takes Back 7

TEL AVIV. — A father who had abandoned his seven children at the Tel Aviv offices of the Jewish Agency backed down and took his children home again on Thursday after he was warned by Magistrate Y. Zohar that he would be imprisoned if he refused.

Police claimed that the father, Eliahu Afturi of Natanya, benefited from welfare payments and was presently employed. The children were temporarily cared for by the Wizo Organization in Tel Aviv.

More Potent Salk Vaccine in 10 Days

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A modified and stronger anti-polio vaccine will be ready for use in about 10 days' time, it was learned from Ministry of Health sources on Thursday.

The locally produced vaccine is now undergoing a final safety check on monkeys at the Ministry's laboratory in Jaffa, it was said. This final check is similar to the requirements set up by the U.S. health authorities.

BLIND TOUR 'ASOR' FAIR

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of 16 blind adults drove cars at the Israel Exhibition in Jerusalem on Thursday, crashed into each other, and no one was injured. The members of the Tel Aviv Blind Club were enjoying themselves in the Exhibition fun park.

The group spent seven and a-half hours at the Exhibition. They were taken to all the displays in both the National and Economic Sections. They gave everything a careful examination with their fingers.

As they were about to leave they heard the machines that operate the luna park, and when told what they were hearing, they asked to participate. The blind adults were taken into the Water Organ pavilion where they felt the water as it rose and fell to the rhythms of the music, and by their touch they could discern the height of the water. They also went on the Ferris wheel and the other amusements.

In the evening two other groups of blind, 15 from Tel Aviv and 19 from Jerusalem, went through the Exhibition.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordecai Namir, spent two hours at the Exhibition on Thursday, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luz, made the tour on Wednesday.

On Saturday (tomorrow) night, "The Firstborn" will be given in the main hall, and the following Saturday night a "Summer Evening" of light entertainment highlighted by a fireworks display, will be staged outside.

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Haganah Ribbon Banned in Army

TEL AVIV. — Members of the Israel Defence Forces in uniform will not be permitted to wear the recently awarded Haganah ribbon, the Army spokesman announced on Thursday. A similar announcement was expected hourly from the police spokesman, who told reporters on Thursday night that until the order was received from the Minister of Police, members of the force would be permitted to wear the emblem.

It is understood that the General Staff was preparing regulations on the way in which the Haganah ribbon was to be worn in conjunction with the Independence and Sinai Emblems when the Ministry of Defence order was issued.

It is learned that the order forbidding the wearing of the new emblem by men in uniform was issued to prevent the possible creation of bad feeling in the Armed Forces between men who had been members of the Haganah and others who had belonged to the other underground organizations in the pre-State period.

Former Minister of French Navy Here

LYDDA AIRPORT. — M. André Francois Montall, French Minister of the Navy and of Health during the early 1950's, and Mme. Montall, arrived in Israel on Thursday for an eight-day visit as guests of the United Israel Appeal.

He told reporters at Lydda Airport, that French friendship for Israel was growing daily, and Israel was considered to be of paramount importance as a Middle East factor. He was met at the airport by representatives of the United Israel Appeal, the French Embassy and of the Israel Defence Forces. *(Itim)*

Nahariya Hosts To French Choral Group

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — The members of the La Maitrise French girl's choir now touring the country are to be the guests of Nahariya over the weekend, where they will be housed with local residents. On Friday night they are to appear in the Galil Cinema, and on Saturday they are leaving for an all-day tour of Western Galilee.

TWO WORKMEN were slightly injured by flying glass slivers in a collision between two buses in Acre on Thursday.

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The most unforgettable film ever made by "Arabian Productions"
Lahen El-Khelood
(The Unforgettable Melody)
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FARID EL-ATRASH
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MADIHA YUSRI
NAGDA
Saturday evening, July 12, 1958 at: 7.15, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.15, 9.30.

World Jewish Youth To Meet in Capital July 28

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An unprecedented gathering of Jewish youth will take place in Jerusalem on July 28, when young men and women representing nearly 200 Jewish youth organizations in 43 countries convene for a four-day conference, Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Head of the Youth and Hehalutz Department of the Jewish Agency, told a press conference in Jerusalem Thursday.

"Aside from Natorei Karta and the Communists," the 250 delegates will represent every shade of Jewish youth organization, from Zionist to "general" and student organizations, he said. A quarter of the delegates will be from Israel.

This will be the first time in Jewish history, said Mr. Dobkin, that young Jews from all corners of the globe will meet to discuss problems of Jewish interest.

Asked whether conference would become a periodic affair, Mr. Dobkin said no definite proposals on the subject had been drawn up as yet.

Agreement on three basic principles was reached by delegates to the conference, at preliminary meeting in their own countries, and there will be no "ideological debate" on these issues, said Mr. Dobkin. These principals include: the need to foster Jewish cultural and spiritual values in the Diaspora; aid to Israel and personal interest in enterprises which foster bonds between the Jewish youth in the Diaspora and Israel; and study of the Hebrew language by Jewish youth in the Diaspora.

The four main items on the agenda concern present-day problems of Jewish youth and ways and means of strengthening Jewish content in their lives.

The opening session will be addressed by President I. Ben-Zvi and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization as well as by six youth representatives. The Knesset Speaker, Mr. J. Sprinzak, will address the closing session.

A special session will be devoted to a meeting with Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion on the topic "The Jewish People and the State of Israel."

Delegates to the conference include: 84 from the U.S. and Canada; 27 from Great Britain, 26 from France, 41 from other European countries; 13 from South Africa, Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo; 20 from North Africa; 13 from Australia, New Zealand, India, Iran and Turkey; 53 from South America and 101 from Israel.

Mr. Dobkin noted that the U.S. delegation included representatives of youth movements attached to synagogues of all persuasions. The largest group represented is the 24,000 strong United Synagogue Youth, with headquarters at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York.

Persistent Sabra Makes Way Home

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A 15-year-old sabra who emigrated to the U.S. with his parents two years ago returned aboard the s.s. Zion Wednesday as a stowaway. He had made "nearly 20" previous attempts to return to Israel before he was finally successful.

Yitzhak Eisenstadt, a thickset, self assured Tel Aviv boy, told *The Jerusalem Post* that he "couldn't stand it" in the States, because "there's no life and no friends." He had lived with his parents first in Alabama and later in New York.

They had refused his requests to let him go back to Israel, and he had made a number of attempts to get back on his own by stowing away in the Zion, Israel and Theodor Herzl. However, he was always discovered before sailing time.

This time he waited until just before the ship weighed anchor, got someone to pay the 50 cent boarding fee for him and hid himself. The groups of youths on the ship helped him out with bedding and food, enabling him to remain undiscovered for a whole week. "Then it was too late to turn the ship back," he said triumphantly, "and here I am."

He was permitted to leave the port with an uncle from Tel Aviv. He intends to join the Yeshiva in Kfar Haroeh and "never leave again."

s.s. Zion Brings Youth Groups

HAIFA. — The s.s. Zion on Thursday brought nearly 120 Jewish youths from the U.S. to spend various periods in Israel. One group of 29 students is to attend the Hebrew University for a year, another of 66 youngsters for the Jewish Agency's Summer Institute and a third comprising 21 members of the U.S. National Students Association who will tour the country and then carry on to Europe.

Sixty-two members of Young Judaea and Mizrahi Hatzair youth movements in the U.S. arrived Thursday evening by Alitalia at Lydda Airport to participate in the Summer Institute.

Majority of Teachers Favour Jewish Consciousness in Schools

TEL AVIV. — A stormy discussion over the questions of activities of pioneer youth movements within the schools and the introduction of "Jewish Consciousness" into the curriculum marked the closing session of the 20th Conference of the Teachers' Association here Thursday evening.

The conference did not express any objection to the recent Government order banning youth movement activities in the schools.

A resolution adopted unanimously expressed the importance of the activities of the pioneering youth movements. The resolution went on to state that the Conference sees in the youth movements important partners in the education of the youth in Israel.

Tempers rose when Mapam and Mapai delegates introduced an amendment which called upon the teachers to encourage youth movement activities in schools. The amendment was defeated.

Another resolution expressed appreciation of the Ministry of Education and Culture's efforts to increase Jewish Consciousness in schools and endorsed the conclusions reached by the Teachers' Association's pedagogic committee in this matter.

Delegates representing Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda called for Jewish Consciousness to be directed towards the deepening of a sense of intellectual freedom and tolerance. The original resolution was passed by a majority of 121.

The teachers also called for the linking of salaries of teachers holding academic degrees with those of civil servants in the same category.

The session also agreed on a Central Committee composed of 37 members representing the various factions. Mapai will have 15 members, the Religious faction seven, Mapam five, Ahdut Ha'avoda four, and the Progressives, Arab teachers and independents — two each.

A 109-man council was appointed to meet more frequently than the conference, which will be convened every four years instead of three as heretofore. Party representation will be in the same proportion as in the Central Executive.

Messrs. David Levin and Aviezer Yellin were elected as Chairmen of the Teachers Association. Mr. Shalom Levin was re-elected Secretary.

TUCKER RECITAL POSTPONED

The recital appearance of Richard Tucker, with the Philharmonic Orchestra in Tel Aviv, on Saturday has been postponed till Wednesday July 30.

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ORCHESTRA
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RICHARD TUCKER
which was scheduled for Saturday, July 12, has been
POSTPONED
to
Wednesday— July 30
Fredric Mann Auditorium at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets will remain valid
Sale of Tickets continues — at Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman), daily 11-2, 4-6; Friday: 11-1.
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THAT the Teachers Association, at the working session of their current conference, should press for increases in salaries is TEACHERS' STANDARDS not unexpected and must arouse a certain measure of sympathy. The main point of the salary demand is that teachers with the necessary qualifications should be considered on a par with other professional and academic workers and certainly on a par with members of the civil service who receive special recognition of their academic qualifications.

It is one of the paradoxes of the advanced countries of the western world that teachers, whose influence on the next generation is so profound, should be on the whole a poorly rewarded profession materially. In isolated cases it may be true that there are born teachers whose main reward is in the satisfaction they derive from their work. But in general teachers everywhere are a hard-driven, sorely beset profession who have to carry a prolonged mental strain and a very serious responsibility with the added problem of keeping a family on a very modest income.

This is the essence of the complaint that teachers have about their conditions; but it also has its negative side, which is not often sufficiently understood by teachers themselves. Since the State came into existence there has been a tendency on the part of too many hastily trained teachers to regard what should be a vocation or a profession as a mere job. Too many teachers only put in the necessary number of hours called for by their contracts and are out of the school by the time the final bell rings, even before the pupils are gone. The reason is clear enough. The teacher must usually find some supplementary work to eke out his income. And thus there is no extra-curricular work done among pupils, no one to guide the children adequately in their problems. It has also been noted, for example, in new immigrant towns and settlements, that teachers who should be living among their pupils and their parents do not do so and refuse to move away from the milieu to which they are accustomed, and where they can find work to employ their spare hours. There has been a chance for the better in this latter direction and the effect on the life of the new immigrant settlement where the teachers live among the newcomers is distinctly positive.

For these reasons it is most encouraging to note that at this conference the teachers have considered very seriously the need to look upon their higher salary demands as parallel to the need for the teachers to concern themselves very seriously with the general problems of the education of their pupils, such as the overcrowding in class rooms, the elimination of the second shift and other problems. This is the main problem; there are others which are more immediate, such as the question of unqualified teachers and the desirability or otherwise of setting up a separate high school section of the teachers' organization. These are closely connected with the general question of the raising of the teaching profession in fact to the status that it demands. The left parties have tended to plead the cause of the unqualified teachers, both in the name of egalitarianism and in order to protect the rights of partly-trained kibbutz instructors, but it is more important that all teachers should have an incentive to complete their training. The teaching profession must try to eliminate the unqualified man and constantly pursue the aim of raising the standard and the sense of duty and responsibility of the profession.

The American Scene — *By Patrick O'Donovan*

ADAMS ON OPEN TRIAL

WASHINGTON, (OFNS).—THE case of Sherman Adams versus the Politicians, being tried in the court of public opinion, continues without any light breaking in. It is accepted now that Mr. Adams, the Presidential Assistant, the right hand of the President and, after him the most powerful man in America, has been wildly imprudent, that he and the White House Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, have been disingenuous, even purposely misleading, in their denials and evasions of the various charges that come hurtling in each day through the White House windows.

Take the case of the visit of Mr. Goldfine to the President. This was one of the incidental smears hurled by the Press. (The President did accept some cloth from Goldfine, but cannot remember to whom he passed it on.) The White House indignantly denied that Goldfine had ever visited the White House to see the President. True, but there was an appointment in 1952 in Boston, arranged by Sherman Adams. Goldfine missed it.

Sherman Adams berated Goldfine for the incivility. Goldfine said he had to see some important men. "Who," said Adams, "could be more important than the President?" "Customers," said Goldfine.

But, on a more serious level, it is clear that there has been a revulsion in Sherman Adam's favour. This is the result of the behaviour of the House Committee investigating the case of Mr. Goldfine and his relationship with the Federal regulatory commissions. They have been listening to the evidence of another Boston businessman, an enemy of Goldfine and Adams, one John Fox.

Fox's evidence has been largely hearsay, of the "I heard Goldfine say about Adams..." sort. It would never for a moment be admitted in a court of law. The committee chose to hear him in public because they believed that much of his testimony was true and because they are in his debt — it was statements from Fox that first put them on to the Goldfine-Adams axis.

There have been suggestions that the committee be censured. But the revulsion is a sophisticated one and, as the McCarthy hearings proved, nothing sticks like smeared dirt.

John Fox

At 51 Mr. Fox is a bouncing, roly-poly man with greying hair and a vast smile and a small charm. Of Irish extraction, he worked his way through Harvard to a law degree and began to sell stocks and shares. In the early forties he began borrowing money from his customers to buy, very quietly, parcels of New York real estate; one of his purchases, on lower Broadway, is said to have netted him a million dollars profit.

He went back to Boston in 1952 and bought the famous "The Boston Post," the only significant Democratic paper in the city.

It soon appeared that Fox had an elemental power drive. He set himself the task of driving the last vestige of Communism out of American life. He supported Senator McCarthy. His influence, for a time, over local politics, was real. But he ran his paper badly, knew nothing of the business, was capricious, difficult, dictatorial and offensive.

The establishment turned on him. His paper and his allied interests failed. He found he cut no ice in Washington and that his opponents were chosen for a television franchise rather than him. He accused the Federal Government of trying to ruin him. (He is said now to be down to his last two million dollars, and that only if his various law suits win through.) He fell out with his collaborator, Goldfine, and deeply resented Goldfine's apparent success with the sort of men who ignored him — i.e. Adams.

Fox is a "go for broke" speculator. He has long been vulnerable and short of cash. He would probably have failed even without the cold shoulder from Washington. He is a secretive, pondesous man, who avoids the brightest lights and the easy social life. He is tough and ruthless. He could not be described as a temperate man, and now he is out for blood.

It is possible that Goldfine did boast that he (Goldfine) had helped pay for the education of Adams' children, had bought Adams a house in Washington, and that Adams had promised to look after Goldfine. But Goldfine is a loose-speaking, childishly boastful, almost innocently tactless man. His lawyers were terrified of what he would say before the Committee. Fox has had at least a measure of revenge, but has probably ruined himself in achieving it.

Rising Storm

THE exact effects of the Adams affair on the American political scene can only be guessed at. But it is certain that Mr. Eisenhower and his Administration are now more surely on the defensive than at any time since he took office in January, 1953.

How marvellous in retrospect the prospect that was offered to the President at the end of his first term must now appear — the chance of retirement to his Gettysburg farm, wrapped in honour, adulated as no other President in American history, above politics and untouched by public criticism. He could have played Cincinnatus, if not literally at the plough, at least supervising his (mechanised) cultivators.

He was persuaded to run again because, it was said, it was his duty to his party. The Republican leaders persuaded him because they believed they could not win without him. And now some of the honour and much of the adulation is gone, and Mr. Eisenhower is taking his rough chance with all the other American politicians in history.

That there have been certain inadequacies in leadership has long been the accusation of the Administration's opponents. The suggestion of scandal around Adams' name, and the public reaction to it, have dramatized the accusation.

Magic Failed

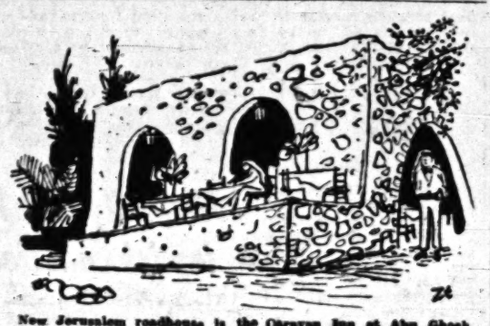
When Mr. Eisenhower read to the assembled Press a careful statement that in part censured Mr. Adams, and whose climax was: "I need him," the old magic did not work. With few exceptions, the Press took it, not as a considered statement by the father of the country, not as a firm ending of all controversy and gossip, but as a cry of despair. It had no effect at all, except that of transferring some of the blame to the President himself.

The most conspicuous evidence of the condition of the Administration is the still mounting demand of those Republican Senators who must stand for office this year that Adams leave the Administration. Their reaction is not particularly admirable. But these most concerned men, led by Senator William Knowland of California, the Republican leader in the Senate, obviously are convinced that Adams has gravely hurt their party and their prospects. A third of the Senate and all of the House of Representatives are up for election in November. The Republicans expected a considerable defeat, now they begin to fear something like an overwhelming one.

WASHINGTON HUMOUR

THE troubles of Sherman Adams, who is accused of accepting, among other things, extravagant hotel hospitality, have stirred the Washington humourists. They are seldom kind.

The latest concerned the Vice-President, who is said to have checked out of a New York hotel without paying his bill. Caught at the car door, he asks: "But don't you know who I am?" The hotel clerk replies: "Frankly, Sir, I don't know you from Adams."



New Jerusalem roadhouse is the Caravan Inn at Abu Ghosh, opened by Haj Musa Abu Ghosh. The Inn is one of many planned by the Government Tourist Corporation in various parts of the country. Drawing by Zelide

VISITORS' GALLERY

A MODERN CARUSO

WHAT goes into the making of a top-ranking soloist? According to Richard Tucker, the great tenor of the New York Metropolitan Opera now appearing in "Tosca" with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, the answer is "Nine-tenths work and one-tenth inspiration."

Mr. Tucker should know. In a few short years he has established himself as one of the leading vocalists of the world and a prime favourite with American audiences. He is a very down-to-earth individual — although very emotional and can't talk of his Israel debut in Jerusalem last week without tears coming into his eyes — and remains unimpressed with his phenomenal success. "The only way I got anywhere" he says "was through real hard study and training and I didn't look for any short cuts." He still works hard and is noted for never sparing himself at performance. He lives with his wife Sara (sister of the singer Jan Peerce, and now in Israel with her husband) and their three sons, Harry, David and Henry, in Great Neck, Long Island. The three boys have some measure of their father's musical talent. At family musicales Barry plays the piano, Henry plucks a ukelele and David experiments with clarinet and saxophone and all the boys like to sing but none contemplates a musical career. The whole family's devotion to a religious life is a far cry from Tucker's professional round of Metropolitan appearances, coast-to-coast concert tours and TV, radio and recording work. Tucker was a cantor, has never lost his interest in liturgical music and rarely misses an opportunity to participate in synagogue services.

RICHARD TUCKER

The tenor engaged in various activities before he decided on a musical career but he deprecates the widespread notion that he became an opera singer by accident. "Even when I was a youngster" he says "I knew that the Metropolitan was my real goal." Once his mind was made up, with his wife helping him in the decision, he stalked his aim with patience, energy and artistic devotion. He took lessons from a famous old-time Wagnerian tenor, the late Paul Althouse.

In 1944 he was auditioned by the Metropolitan and made his debut in January 1945, in a starring role, Enzo, in "La Gioconda," and became the season's sensation. In January 1955, he celebrated his tenth year with the "Met." by signing a contract with the pen of Enrico Caruso, an anniversary gift presented to him by Bruno Zirato of the New York Philharmonic, a close friend of Caruso's.

Tucker's crowded list of engagements in the U.S. has made it next to impossible for him to accept overseas engagements. "If I had been able to get away," he says, "I would have been over in Israel a long time ago." This year, Mr. Tucker was able to re-arrange his concert schedule so as to permit himself not only to accept the Israel Philharmonic's invitation but also long-standing ones from the Vienna State Opera and Covent Garden Opera. Standing ovations greeted him in both capitals, and his appearances in "Tosca" in Vienna, with Hilde Zadek singing the title role, swept that city off its feet. Nonetheless the tremendous enthusiasm that has been greeting his appearances here have swept him off his feet. "The warmth and friendliness of this audience" say both Tucker and the other guest artists, "come right up to the stage and give us a wonderful feeling of well-being."

Both the tenor and his wife are convivial people and they already have a host of friends in Tel Aviv, but they are devoting most of their free time to seeing the country. The next time they visit Israel they plan to bring their boys with them and they say that they want to see as much as they can so as to be able to give their family as complete a picture as possible of "this unimaginable Israel."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Anxious Eyes on Poland

THE bulk of the press discusses the expulsion of the First Secretary of Israel's Legation in Warsaw, pointing out that it is best to steer clear for the time being from drawing conclusions as to whether this step constituted a one-time bow to Soviet political necessities or indicates a change in policy which Israel should see with concern in view of our interest in immigration from Poland.

Al Hamishmar promises that Mapam will come to the defence of the cost-of-living allowance in the face of Mapai attempts to undermine the system by a set of sweeping changes. Mapai is trying to explain that its proposals are intended to assist the government in its fight against inflation, but the fact remains that they will only impose the main burden of this struggle on the worker instead of having the entire nation share in it.

Haaretz, its leader with the advice that "it were better that a Judge should not be a journalist," Haaretz (non-party) cites the case of the article written by Mr. E. D. Goitein, Supreme Court Judge, in the "Jewish Observer," in which he argues that the President was misled by his advisers into commuting the sentence passed on Shalom Ron. While it does not challenge the Justice's contentions or conclusions, the paper believes that it would do the members of the Bench no harm if they stayed out of public controversies.

Omer (Histadrut) congratulates the local journalists on the formation of the countrywide Journalists Federation and feels sure that this move will make for improved ethics and more efficient journalism.

HECHAL SHLOMO

The Religious Centre — The Seat of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel

The Management of Hechal Shlomo wishes to announce that:

1. Visiting hours are from 10 a.m.-1 p.m. In special circumstances when not as above, permission from the Secretariat should be obtained in advance.
2. The Central Rabbinical Library of Israel is open to the public on all weekdays at the hours 9 a.m.-12 noon, 5 p.m.-8 p.m.; 9 a.m.-12 a.m. on Fridays.

Entrance to the museum via the main gate, and to the other rooms by the special library entrance adjoining the main

Readers' Letters

MIDDLE WAY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The only way to attain the desired goal of religious freedom for all without compulsion is to define with precision the demarcation of the respective spheres of influence of State and religion (your leader of June 11). In my opinion, the best definition of their relationship so far is given by Walter Lipmann in his books "The Public Philosophy":

"In the tension between the State and the Church, which is the theme of so much of the history of Western society, neither must be allowed to conquer and absorb the other. The experience of the West has taught us that lesson... There is little room for freedom under the absolute power of a totalitarian church which dominates the secular force of the government and none under a totalitarian state which has absorbed the spiritual power into the secular. The best that is possible in the human condition and in the world as it is, is that the State and the Church should each be too strong to be conquered but not strong enough to have unlimited dominion. It is in the righting of the balance between them that reason escapes from the oppressions of excessive power and can realize its opportunities."

May this wise and objective voice be heard in our present troubles.

Yours, etc.,
"ANXIOUS ISRAELI"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Haifa, July 6.

PROTECTING FLOWERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I came to Israel six years ago and am the owner of a small ground-floor flat in an 11-flat cooperative house. During the five years I have been living here, I have succeeded in developing a lovely flower garden around my flat. In April-May, when my garden and terrace are in full bloom, strangers who pass by come in to express their delight or to inquire by what method I was able to produce so many blossoms in such a relatively tiny area.

To a neighbour who chided me because I "waste" so much time on a hobby, I explained that I came to Israel at a rather advanced age and if I was no longer able to perform actual pioneering this was my daily, modest contribution to the landscape of the City.

Alas, my achievement also brings me a great deal of annoyance when children or grown-ups tear off my flowers, and even one of the occupants of our house continues to pluck the flowers despite my protests. I myself refrain from cutting my flowers because I believe they should embellish the garden.

The purpose of this letter is, therefore, to ask whether there are laws or regulations in Israel to prevent such acts of mischief and how they can be enforced. After all, the State spends many millions for afforestation. Are there no laws for the protection of vegetation and of the landscape? Is the disfiguring of property not an offence?

At the same time, I should like to ask whether there are no bylaws to protect ground-floor tenants from such behaviour as upper neighbours letting dirty water stream from balcony floors which are being washed, or throwing garbage into a neighbour's garden instead of into the garbage can? What can one do after all entreaties and protests are exhausted?

Yours, etc.
BARBARA HIRSCH
Tel Aviv, June 15.

BAD HABITS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Although there are new regulations forbidding smoking and chewing sunflower seeds in theatres and cinemas, I am astonished that no one intervenes when people contravene them. In fact those who engage in these habits laugh when they are told that they should not do so.

Is there to be no law prohibiting these practices in buses too?

Yours, etc.
B. GABIT
Tel Aviv, June 11.

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says it's another letter from the American bomber crew — instead of dropping an atom bomb in the North Sea, they've decided to solve all the world's major problems by dropping it in the Jerusalem Swimming Pool."

Netherlands Notebook

By MARK SEGAL

THE German tourists equally admired the metallic arms clawing the greying sky. Murmuring "Schön," and puffing their expensive cigars they moved to other sights, leaving Ossip Zenkine's memorial "To a Ruined City" to scream in all its muteness at memories of bombs and starving people dropping off bicycles in the streets of a conquered Rotterdam.

This is a renewed city, possessing the most interesting architecture in post-war Western Europe. Its gleaming shopping centre — the Lijnbaan — is perhaps the dream of all shoppers and window displayers. But the paradoxes exist — for what seeming connection is there between the dumpy, kindly women and the glittering wares on display, and how can this city which sports some of the finest looking department store buildings in Europe still have one of the ugliest theatre buildings?

This seems the country of quietness and closed politeness. The loss of an overseas empire has left these lowlands with one of the highest concentrations of population in the world, even though emigration is officially encouraged, but this is not enough of an answer.

One is mystified and feels slightly guilty at not knowing where are the lusty qualities of the Dutch who braved the English not so long ago to singe the sea dogs' beards and carved an empire out of the Eastern seas. Can a whole nation seem so resigned, so composed and terrifyingly polite? Even the whistle of sailors after girls on the Scheveningen sea front are more hound than wolf calls.

Quiet Town

If you seek excitement then Rotterdam is not the place. Even in a pseudo-existentialist bar — not far from the port — the brawl did not proceed beyond a snarl, and the baby-faced, flaxen-haired adolescents returned to their non-alcoholic drinks. Even the famous lusty qualities of the dock workers seemed to have been absorbed within the blotting paper of quietism, and their youth channel their own protest into the uniform of the Teddy Boys' International, to wreak their softened vengeance on the shooting stalls of the city's Luna Park.

Then Rotterdam, this windy city, seems to have more solitary women than any other city in Europe. One can observe them sitting in cafes for hours over an unaccompanied cup of coffee, listening to the ardent moanings of crooners imported from Italy. Perhaps they are taking refuge from the windy byways or perhaps they are just waiting for the many foreign sailors who have statistically married local girls.

Then there is the Hague — the solid residences letting forth tall ladies with aristocratic dogs into the tree lined avenues, while posters advertise the coming of a French priest who plays the guitar as a prelude to salvation. One leaves this intimidatingly clean capital feeling unkempt and that it has somehow captured the immobility so necessary for contemplating the world of yesterday.

By contrast, even the Americans one sees looking like so many innocents abroad, in their uniforms of crew cuts, cameras and Brook Brothers summer wear, are a pleasant relief as they crash on in their permanently adolescent way, with their wives so intent on getting culture out of old Europe.

But then there is Amsterdam. This Venice of the North challenges any categories one has tried to fit the perplexing Dutch into. It is a charmingly cosmopolitan city with Parisian ways where the locals let down their hair — though not too far. Even those droves of the self-exiled from Greenwich Village on their permanent round of hawking their lost Ids are less beat and of a quieter hue.

Acres of Tulips

So the question still hovers, where is the real Holland? Is it hiding behind its gutturals? For it is surely not within the model villages and the yawning acres of tulips which the business acumen of the Dutch has mobilized for winning the tourists' admiration. Perhaps these Hollanders have decided to wait and let everything smooth itself out before coming out in the open. So they raise their farming to the highest standards, make wonderful coffee, eat cakes dripping with syrup, go to Rotterdam for business, to The Hague for bureaucracy, to Amsterdam for foreigners and amusements, import Latins to temper the stock and wait, chewing the cud, until the storms blow over and everyone gets sane again.

PEN FRIENDS

MR. BRIAN PATRICK BYRNE, St. Joseph's Presbytery, Broomhouse Place North, Sighthill, Edinburgh 11, Scotland, a Reporter to Kol Eem Legola, would like a pen friend in Israel. He is interested in Jewish life, history and sport.

BENEDICT MIRANDA, 19, c/o Morgan Miranda, 60 Vanhola, Santa Cruz, Bombay 25, India, would like a girl pen friend from Jerusalem. His favourite hobbies are stamps and hockey, and he is very interested in the political and economic life of a country.

MR. F. BRISSE, 22, of 16 Rue Famatins, Canderin (Gironde) France, would like a girl and a boy pen friend from Israel. He is a student of chemistry and is interested in music, stamps, travel and photography.

RICHARD HAAS, Posta Kutusu 677, Istanbul, Turkey, would like to exchange slides, ideas, etc. In short everything about photography, with an Israel amateur photographer like himself.

MRS. FRAN SERER, 846 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City 4, New Jersey, U.S.A., is a mother of an infant, and she would like to correspond with a young woman in Israel.

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Department for English Speaking Countries
Director of the Government Information Services
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will speak on
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Theatre Notes

Classical French Drama

Le Theatre d'Art Independant de Paris in Moliere's "Le Misanthrope," produced by Clement Harari; directed by Henri Jeof. Sets and costumes by Vidal (Jerusalem, July 5).

THIS company, on its first trip abroad, is ten years old this month. It was selected by the Cultural Relations Department at the Quai d'Orsay and the French Association for Artistic Action to give this country its first glimpse of French drama. Plays out of a repertory that ranges from Moliere to Sartre have been presented in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Beersheba in this three-week tour under the patronage of the Ambassador of France, M. P. E. Gilbert.

Classical French drama is very much foreign to our audiences in its preciseness and intellectuality, so different from the *Sturm-und-Drang* that Habimah has accustomed us to, including even its production of "The Egg." What is more, such an intellectual approach calls for greater audience familiarity with the language on stage than would a conflict of emotions, and this makes the style even less easily assimilable — particularly with such typically French staging, where the smoothness of the action and the rounded delivery shut the play off from the audience like a clock mechanism in a glass display case. However, although the fare itself may not have been fully appreciated, it certainly fulfilled its function of acquainting the audience with the ingredients and the mixing.

An additional focus of interest was provided by M. Andre Oumansky's unaccustomed and warm portrayal of the title role as neither a caricature of a hater of the human race nor a noble soul pathetically rising against its faults, but a lover above all, by turns starry-eyed and demanding, affectionate and storming, forgiving and hoping. He had the right foil in Alain Mac Moy as Philinte and Georges Faye was a good character actor in the part of Oronte; but the audience most audibly enjoyed the brief appearance on stage of Jacques Marin as the valet whose rich pantomime compensated it for many a dodecasyllabic period lost elsewhere.

The players emerged with flying colours out of the difficult test of rounding out natural enunciation with classic diction, a task which they acknowledge they never impose on themselves at home.

YITZHAK ODED

In the Groove

"The Merry Widow" Operetta by Franz Lehar, with Soloists, the Chorus of the State Theatre and the Tonhalle Orchestra of Zurich, conducted by Victor Reinshagen. DECCA-LXT 2997. LPE" (made in Israel) — IL14.

LEHAR'S greatest success is presented here by the same cast as that of Columbia's "The Count of Luxembourg," which was reviewed in this column only recently. The excerpts include all the pearls of the operetta's famous songs, ditties, choruses and waltzes. Whilst the Columbia recording includes the patter of the stage and the singing does not always maintain the highest standard, the Decca recording concentrates on the music only and the actors employ their singing faculties to the full.

Lehar's inspiration is as fresh today as it was 53 years ago, when its Vienna premiere started this operetta on a long road of success that circled the world (except Israel, of course). The disc will give you unspoiled pleasure, and the flood of inspired melodies will never fail to make you forget your daily cares.

Y. B.

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

At the National Folk Dance Festival at Dalia this week. Photo by Pinn

POLAND EXPELLED AN ISRAEL DIPLOMAT who was scheduled to return home next week after completion of his tour of duty, giving rise to speculations about the future of Israel-Polish relations . . . **WORK WAS RESUMED IN THE FIELDS OF ASHMORA**, on the eastern banks of the Hula, where Syrian machinegun and mortar fire had wounded two Israel workers.

THE COALITION CRISIS OVER THE QUESTION OF "WHO IS A JEW" was aired in an emotionally charged Knesset debate over the resignation of the two National Religious Party members from the coalition Cabinet . . . . **FORMER PREMIER MOSHE SHARETT'S LETTERS ON THE HAGANA AWARD** gave new expression to earlier criticisms of the system of eligibility for the ribbons which culminated in an order that they would not be worn on the uniforms of the Police and Defence Forces. . . . **THE JERUSALEM SWIMMING POOL WAS DUE TO OPEN** next week after transfer of its ownership from a Jerusalem hotel owner to a company set up by a Corridor settlement.

SPEED LIMITS WERE INCREASED from 40 to 50 kilometres per hour in built-up areas and from 70 to 80 kilometres on the open road.

TENS OF THOUSANDS streamed to Kibbutz Dalia on Tuesday and Thursday for the National Folk Dance Festival.

Pressure Via Poland

ISRAEL'S relations with the Eastern bloc received a jolt when the Polish Government on Tuesday called in Israel's Minister to Warsaw, Mr. Katriel Katz, and demanded the departure within 48 hours of the Legation's First Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr. Ya'acov Bar-More.

The Polish move came as a complete surprise since Israel-Polish relations were described as better than they had been at any time since 1948, and since Mr. Bar-More had in any case completed his tour of duty in Poland and was about to return home next week. The Polish authorities were fully aware of this, since the diplomat had already taken cordial leave of Warsaw officials.

Of all the Eastern bloc countries, Poland had maintained the best relations with Israel after Czech-Israel friendship had cooled off in 1950. It is true that during the Slansky trial in Prague in 1952, Poland followed Czechoslovakia's suit in accusing the Israel Legation of "espionage" and of being the "ideological centre of Zionist activities." The Warsaw Government also asked for the recall of the Israel Minister, Dr. Aryeh Kubovy, who was also Israel's envoy to Czechoslovakia, and whom the Prague regime had declared *persona non grata*. Even during that period of strain, however, economic contacts between Poland and Israel were maintained, and general relations began to improve sooner than with the other Communist countries. In 1954 Poland sent its first resident minister to Israel and trade between the two countries was expanded.

About the same time as Mr. Gomulka was beginning to win a certain degree of independence from Moscow, Polish-Israel ties began to flourish and expand. Poland then waged and is waging a determined battle against the recurring manifestations of anti-Semitism in the country-side. While many greater Powers, in the East as well as in the West, often acquiesced in the "regulations" of the Arab League's Boycott Office, Poland stood firm against such blackmail.

Emigration Policy

One of the most important aspects of Israel's relations with other countries is their policy regarding the emigration of Jews to Israel. Since 1956, Poland has adopted a liberal attitude in this field, and according to official Polish statistics about 29,000 Polish Jews came to Israel in 1957.

Israel is a permanent and successful participant at the annual Poznan Trade Fair, Poland's most important commercial exhibition. There are brisk trade relations between the two countries, with Israel exporting annually $2.6m. worth of citrus, phosphates, tires and chemicals to Poland and buying in return electrical equipment, metals and raw materials. An air agreement between Poland's Lot and Israel's El Al airlines was also signed recently.

An Israel medical delegation is to visit Poland next month in return for a Polish delegation to this country. A group of distinguished Polish parliamentarians also toured Israel, as did several leading personalities in Poland's cultural life. An entire Polish theatre group played to capacity audiences in Israel, and several Polish sports teams competed in this country recently.

The Israel press widely interpreted Warsaw's action as reflecting growing Soviet pressure on Poland. Israel values highly its good relations with Poland both for their own sake and as a contrast to its much more troubled relations with other Communist bloc countries.

Stormiest, and probably still the most strained, are relations with Czechoslovakia. The country of Masaryk and Benes retained its friendship for Jewish national aspirations even after the Communists took over in February 1948. Czechoslovakia's role in supplying the first defensive weapons of the War of Liberation and in providing transit facilities for supplies from other countries is still gratefully remembered. However, in 1950 there was a notable cooling off, which culminated dramatically two years later in the arrest of two Israelis, Mr. M. Oren and Mr. M. Orenstein, and the Prague Slansky trial in which they were tried and convicted.

In that trial, Israel diplomats were charged with masterminding — together with "American imperialism" and "World Jewish bourgeoisie" — infernal plots for the destruction of the entire Czech economy. The Prague trials swiftly became the focal point of the Communist campaign against Israel, Zionist and world Jewry in general.

Israel-Czech relations never recovered from this shock. Prague did not release Mr. Orenstein until he had served two years of his life sentence, and Mr. Oren, a top Mapam leader given a 15-year sentence, was released after four years in jail. Before there could be any substantial improvement of relations, Czechoslovakia officially became the channel for the mass supply of modern arms to the Egyptian dictator. Just to keep things going, Prague expelled an Israel diplomat in 1957, charging him with espionage.

Budapest-Bucharest

One of the main problems of Israel's relations with Hungary is the Budapest Government's severe restriction on Jewish emigration to Israel. As far back as 1951, over 30,000 out of Hungary's 150,000 Jews wanted to come to Israel, and since then the numbers have increased considerably. During the 1956 revolt 16,000 Jews fled Hungary, and many ultimately came here.

Israel-Hungarian relations became strained again in the Winter of 1957, when Tel Aviv police arrested Mr. Zoltan Greguss, a leading Hungarian actor giving guest performances in Israel, and charged him with committing an indecent act with a 12-year-old girl. The circumstances of the case were rather confusing, and the Tel Aviv district court found Mr. Greguss not guilty. There was widespread criticism in Israel of the inept handling of the case, particularly of the unduly slow court proceedings, during which Mr. Greguss was not permitted to return to Budapest. The Hungarian Government retaliated by expelling three members of the Israel legation in Budapest.

Economic relations between the two countries, however, are relatively good, with Hungary buying potash, phosphates and citrus, and Israel importing timber and industrial products.

There is a similar pattern of not too good political relations but mutually beneficial economic ties with Rumania, which also has a large Jewish population wishing to emigrate to Israel.

Relations with Bulgaria are correct, due to no small extent to the fact that the Sofia regime permitted practically all Jews who wanted to do so to go to Israel. However, these relations were tragically marred in 1955 when Bulgaria shot down an El Al passenger plane, killing over 50 passengers and crew aboard, possibly in ignorance of the plane's nationality. Though shortly afterwards Bulgaria promised to pay full compensation, she never implemented the pledge and Israel has submitted her claim to the Hague Court of Justice.

Crisis

RELIGIOUS and secularists were still wide apart on what is the definition of a Jew, as the Cabinet crisis created by the dispute over identity card registration provisions entered its third week. There were practically daily meetings between the representatives of the Religious National Party, whose Ministers had left the Cabinet over the issue, and those of the secular coalition parties, but no progress was made. The Religious Party representatives insisted there was no chance of compromise unless Mr. Ben-Gurion took part in these negotiations personally, and on Wednesday the Premier had lengthy talks first with Dr. Z. Warhaftig, the resigning Deputy Minister of Religious Affairs, and later with Mr. Moshe Haim Shapiro, the resigning Minister of Religious Affairs and Social Welfare.

While Mr. Ben-Gurion seemed interested in resolving the crisis, the papers reported some tentative proposals as to how the three portfolios vacated by the resigning Ministers be divided if no solution is found within the next week. According to one reported plan, until the next election Mr. Ben-Gurion would nominally continue to hold all three portfolios (i.e. sign all documents requiring the Minister's signature) but would appoint Deputy Ministers from among the remaining coalition parties for the actual management of the Ministries. Alternatively, new Ministers would be appointed from among the coalition for the Social Welfare and the Posts portfolios, but Mr. Ben-Gurion would continue to be the nominal Minister of Religious Affairs.

Ribbon Row

WHEN Premier Ben-Gurion awarded the first Hagana ribbons to the leaders and top commanders of Hagana, the forerunner of Israel's Army, the former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Sharett, was not among the recipients. Several days later, following his own protest, he received a standard questionnaire—on the basis of these forms thousands of the rank and file have received the grey-green-and-red ribbon from the Ministry of Defence.

Mr. Sharett, who headed the Political Department of the Jewish Agency under the British Mandate and played an important role in the wider activities connected with the organization of Jewish self-defence in Palestine and especially the formation of the Jewish Brigade in World War II, felt slighted. The ensuing exchange of letters between him and the Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres, revived the public dispute as to who should have been the proper authority to make the awards and what the criteria should have been for determining the recipients. The question had been raised earlier in connection with the fact that the ribbon awarded by the State's Ministry of Defence was specifically a "Hagana" ribbon, and thus would not go to the members of the dissident underground organizations, I.Z.L. and L.H.Y., who are now also in Israel's non-political army. A State organization, it was argued by these circles, should not have taken part in making the award, which has political overtones.

Now Mr. Sharett, who had been a member of the top Committee of National Security, asked Mr. Peres in a polite but pointed rebuke whether it would not have been more proper for the Organization of Hagana Veterans or some other public body to make the decisions rather than Ministry officials "who could not be expected to command sufficient knowledge of the past."

In an effort to placate Mr. Sharett and other members of the Yishuv's eighteen-man Committee of National Security who, like himself, had not been invited to the awarding ceremony and others who could not be formal members of the Hagana, although they worked for it at the top, it was proposed that a special ceremony should be held at the President's Office where they would all get the ribbons.

At week's end the issue reached the headlines again when policemen and soldiers were forbidden to wear the ribbon on their uniforms, so as to avoid any distinction between those who were members of the I.Z.L. or L.H.Y. and are now serving in the army or police and the Hagana veterans in those services.

Pool Pull

THE Jerusalem swimming pool, which provoked more demonstrations in its six months a-building than any other body of water of comparable size, has been completed and is ready for opening. Before the water began to flow in, however, Mr. Schiff, the Jerusalem hotel owner who promoted it and was under constant attack from the religious groups who opposed mixed bathing, and whose hotel's *kashrut* certificate was withdrawn in an attempt to bring pressure on him, finally sold the pool. This buyer was a company organized by the settlement of Shoresh in the Jerusalem Corridor. Shoresh, which already owns a beautiful swimming pool on its grounds, received large loans to enable the settlement to make the purchase, but ran into ideological trouble of its own, when Haoved Hatzioni, the settlement movement of the Progressive Party, to which it belongs, ruled that management of such an enterprise in the city was not in keeping with the agricultural character and purpose of the village.

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

LEBANON IN SEARCH OF A PRESIDENT

AFTER two months of sporadic shooting and isolated bomb-throwing that passed for "pitched battles," the Lebanese conflict enters a phase which promises to mark the beginning of the end of the "phoney" war: the Lebanese have now settled down to the much more congenial job of choosing a presidential candidate acceptable to rebels and loyalists alike. They have less than two weeks to make the fateful choice, and it is anyone's guess whether this will provide enough time for the complicated behind-the-scenes bargains and deals that usually go into the making of a Lebanese President.

On Saturday, two days after publication of the UNOGIL report, Adel Osseiran, Speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, announced that he was now in a position to hope that there would be a quorum at the Chamber session of July 24 to elect a successor to President Camille Chamoun, whose term ends on September 23.

Osseiran was opening a "second front" when he made his announcement, in which he also asserted that "everybody" was now agreed that any resolution of the current conflict will have to come from inside the country. He was candid enough to point out that the publication of the U.N. observers' report ruled out outside intervention, adding that both the opposition and loyalist members of the Chamber were engaged in efforts to find a candidate for the presidency who would be acceptable to both sides. He mentioned no names.

JUMBLATT

SALAM

Day-to-day developments in the Lebanon since Osseiran made his announcement are typical of the manner in which politics are conducted in that multi-communal country. Sunday saw some unusual activities among the leaders of both camps. A series of meetings were held among these politicians in the summer resorts just outside Beirut "to find a solution to the present crisis." All were reported in complete agreement that a settlement can be found between the Government and the opposition elements "to put an end to the massacres." We do not know whether rebel leaders were present at the parleys. It is just possible, however, that both Kamal Jumblat and Sa'eb Salam, for whose arrest warrants have long since been issued by the Government, were right there at these talks; and the main topic of discussion was the choice of a presidential candidate that would be acceptable to both sides.

The relish with which the Lebanese leaders welcomed the opening of this second, more peaceful front is striking. No sooner had the negotiations started than everyone was threatening, cajoling, remonstrating with and blaming everybody else. Early Monday morning the Beirut Radio quoted an Associated Press report of an interview with Jumblatt in which he said that "serious and dangerous" differences of opinion were dividing the opposition leaders. Jumblatt was reportedly very bitter at the other opposition groups which failed to aid his men during the six days of fighting on the outskirts of Beirut in which he lost 200 killed and wounded. Significantly, Jumblatt accused opposition leaders of being incapable of reaching agreement and of forming a revolutionary governmental body "because all of them want to monopolize the leadership."

Bargaining over the presidential candidacy took another form: threatening statements from opposition spokesmen, claiming that from now on they would send commando groups to raid Government-held parts of Beirut. One spokesman, claiming that so far there had been only sporadic sniping, said that last week's "skirmishes" were the opening rounds of a new-style campaign and that a new "operational plan" of sabotage and harassment was being implemented.

Not to be outdone, the Government was quick to assert that its position was "strong," and that it might not find it necessary to ask for outside help. The rebels, for their part, then announced that they would boycott the Chamber's session on July 24 — though reports of this decision came from Damascus, whose "news" has become exceedingly difficult to distinguish from directives to the rebels. On several occasions, Damascus and Cairo Radios reported rebel raids before they took place.

Economic Damage

Thus, realizing that the only way out is a peaceful compromise, both insurgents and loyalists are now trying to make the best of their positions. A few more ritual exchanges of rifle and machinegun fire will no doubt be performed in the following few days, but both sides now seem to see that, since neither can gain the upper hand either militarily or politically, they would be well advised to try and save what can be saved. For although losses in either life or property have been much less than they would have been in other countries, they have almost crippled a country like Lebanon, whose whole economic structure is based on trade and tourism. In this respect, the damage done to the Lebanon in the last two months is out of proportion to anything that either the opposition or the Government can hope to gain from the present conflict.

There are indications, in fact, that General Fu'ad Shehab's view that a military victory over the rebels would solve nothing in a country like the Lebanon, where an extremely delicate equipoise has to be maintained between the various religious and cultural groups, has been accepted, and the inaction advocated by the Chief of Staff is regarded as the best and wisest policy in the circumstances. It is when the opposition realized this as well that an end to the conflict began to appear over the horizon.

The job of choosing a new Presidential candidate will have to be accomplished exactly 13 days from today. Although everyone seems to be in his element here, there is no doubt that much wrangling, if only a little blood, will go into these negotiations. The difficulty will be, of course, that the opposition will have little to choose from among the candidates that are acceptable to the loyalists. For one thing, in keeping with time-honoured practice in Lebanon, the President must be a Maronite, while the opposition is largely Moslem and Druse.

Presidential Timber

(All Maronites)

SALIM LAHOUD — Ex-Cabinet Minister and now a Deputy; reported to be the loyalists' favourite candidate.

RAYMOND EDDE — Deputy and brother of the present Minister of Finance; another loyalist candidate.

HAMID FARANJIEH — A "neutral" reported to be the rebels' first choice. Old and ailing, he is now in London for medical treatment and likely to decline candidature.

SHEIKH BESHARA EL-KHOURI — President, 1943-52; Chamoun's fierce opponent and relative of the Maronite Patriarch.

ABDULLAH YAFI — Premier, 1956-58; reported to be the rebels' second choice.

ALFRED NACCACHE — Head of Lebanese State and President, 1941-43.

GENERAL FU'AD SHEHAB — Present Chief of Staff; friendly both to the loyalists and the rebels. Present behaviour suggests he aspires for the Presidency. Acceptable to rebels and said favoured by Colonel Nasser.

ELIYA ABU JODA and CHARLES HELU — Two ex-Cabinet Ministers whose allegiances are not clear. Helu recently advocated a neutralist policy for the Lebanon.

Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor

Religious Crisis Cuts Deep

FOR centuries people have been speculating on just what makes a Jew: race or religion. The impassioned Knesset debate this week produced no very startling philosophical contribution to the subject, but it is already possible to discern that the debate has helped the warring factions to achieve a clearer picture at least of their own differing views.

For once it was a genuine debate. Mr. Shapiro, until this crisis Minister of Religious Affairs, spoke with pathos, but the pathos was directed at his audience, particularly the Prime Minister and Mr. Bar Yehuda, the Minister of Interior, who has been at the hub of the trouble with his regulations for the filling in of identity cards, and at the Mapai benches in general, and not merely at the reporter of "Hatzofeh," as is so often the case. Dr. Burg, the Mizrahi ex-Minister of Posts, thumped and rapped the speaker's table; he is a man who seeks compromise and contact and was deeply perturbed by the need to now abandon this approach.

Minister v. Minister

MR. Bar Yehuda, in his accustomed precise manner, tried to discount the pathos and demonstrate, point by point, that there had been no change of principle, and that the commotion must therefore be artificial. He knew he had, intentionally or otherwise, stirred up a hornets' nest, and may have felt that it was up to him to persuade the swarm back into the hive. He peppered Mr. Shapiro with arguments and quotations to show that whatever regulations were in force now had also existed when Mr. Shapiro was Minister of Interior. Mr. Shapiro looked red and indignant and from time to time broke in to deny the allegations, but that of course is not the point. The fight is now between the secularists who wish to mould Israel law according to need, against the traditionalists to whom the observation of *halacha* is an aim in itself.

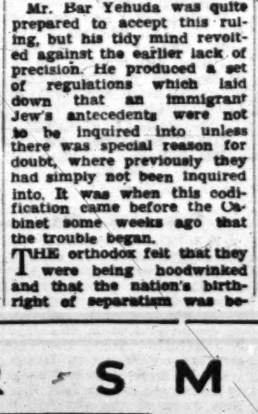
MR. Ben-Gurion came early, stayed at the Cabinet table throughout the half-hour during which the Presidium tried to postpone the debate, and spent most of the debate studying a book of Jewish law, and said nothing.

MR. Begin threw in his lot with the religious. ("Ben-Gurion will probably start off by telling him he doesn't even wear a skull-cap," said a reporter.) His speech was full of ornaments and embellishments; he declared that the Jewish nation had never been parted from its religion by its enemies, and would not be so parted even by a Mapai Government, and also produced a one-sentence pocket history of the Jews which he challenged Mr. David Hacohen to improve upon. He declared that other nations did not have the same conception of nationhood (*le'om*) as the Jews, and that the "New York Times" and *The Jerusalem Post* would frustrate his purpose by rendering both *le'om* and *ezrahut* (citizenship) as nationality. He then promptly disproved his own point by asking that this word should be rendered as citizenship (as it of course always has been in this paper). Mr. Bernstein followed a similar train of thought, but he is a notably less elegant speaker.

EVERYBODY has been studying *halacha* (Jewish traditional law) during the past few weeks, but few know what caused the crisis. To understand its origins it is necessary to go back ten years. When the first identity cards appeared at that time many people were mildly surprised to find separate lines for "citizenship" and "nationality," the latter being filled in as "Jewish," "Arab," "Circassian," or whatever might be appropriate. Religion is not noted at all, though it is entered on the registration form of new arrivals. The significance of the word "Jewish" in this context was quite clear, and was intended to indicate to which of the national groups inside Israel the holder of the card belonged.

Vague Regulations

THE regulations for filling in registration slips were vague. Clerks straightened out doubtful cases as best they could, and sent them to the Ministry of Interior when they were stumped, for a decision by the Minister of Interior of the day in accordance with his personal interpretation of the law. In the course of time anomalies turned up. Plenty of people entered "Nationality — Jewish"; "Religion — none," and it was permitted to pass, despite the "split." A converted Jew in Jordan, a Christian, claimed his right to admission to Israel under the Law of the Return, because his nationality was still Jewish. This set off a legal battle, but he was refused.



Mr. Israel Bar Yehuda

When, some time ago, it was decided to issue new identity cards to all residents, it was first proposed to leave out the question of nationality owing to the problems it was raising. Mr. Ben-Gurion objected. We had come to build a Jewish State, and its makers had a right to their Jewish nationality; and the minorities had a right to their own status too, just as it is important to many people whether they are English, Scottish or Welsh, apart from being British subjects.

Mr. Bar Yehuda was quite prepared to accept this ruling, but his tidy mind revolted against the earlier lack of precision. He produced a set of regulations which laid down that an immigrant Jew's antecedents were not to be inquired into unless there was special reason for doubt, where previously they had simply not been inquired into. It was when this codification came before the Cabinet some weeks ago that the trouble began.

THE orthodox felt that they were being hoodwinked and that the nation's birthright of separatism was being endangered for the sake of the thousand or so mixed families that have arrived over the past year, mainly from Poland. There could be no such thing as Jewish nationality without Jewish religion, or admission to the nation by any but religious rites. The families should be asked to conform, not the law be changed for their sake. But meanwhile the left-wing parties have also become restive as they see the moral pressure of the lunatic fringe of Natorei Karta forcing the moderate religious parties into extremist attitudes. They see all of us being forced into a religious straitjacket if things are allowed to drift, just as the orthodox see the nation disintegrating for lack of religious observance. This split goes deep, and even if the present rift should be healed next week, which is quite possible, the essential conflict will continue to grow.

Orthodox Concessions

IN fact, rather surprisingly, the religious parties have made major concessions. After years of fighting tooth and nail against the ritual circumcision of the son of a Gentile mother, unless the mother is converted at the same time, they now agree that *halacha* does not absolutely ban such a practice, but only frowns upon it. Thus children of mixed marriages can now become Jews without the mother having to go through conversion, should she not wish it. They are believed also to have agreed that the child of a Gentile mother who was circumcised at birth abroad need not undergo conversion here, but will be accepted as a Jew — a point on which Mr. Ben-Gurion is said to have been insistent. As to an adult being registered as a Jew upon his saying so "in good faith," that is a provision that depends entirely on the interpretation given.

THE truth is that these are the growing pains of the State. Jewish law developed as a defence mechanism to guard and preserve the nation in the Dispersal. But it may take many years more of statehood before all sections of the nation can unite in offering a fearless and friendly welcome to the strangers in our midst.

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DEPARTURES: JULY 13—JULY 18

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Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN., JULY 13	0700	EL AL	Rome, Cologne, London
	0830	EL AL	Istanbul
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1010	T.W.A.	Rome, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1845	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON., JULY 14	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna, Amsterdam
	0830	EL AL	Munich, Paris
	0945	SABENA	Istanbul, Athens, Brussels
	0950	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1700	EL AL	London, New York
	2350	EL AL	Rome
TUES., JULY 15	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0950	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1630	EL AL	Istanbul
	1700	EL AL	London, New York
WED., JULY 16	0700	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Paris
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Amsterdam
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1245	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
THURS., JULY 17	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0945	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	0950	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0955	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1220	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
**	1700	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1855	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI., JULY 18	0830	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	0950	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	ALITALIA	Rome
	1105	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Dunkirk, Frankfurt, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	1700	EL AL	Paris, London, New York

* Not operating during the periods July 20, 1958—August 26, 1958 and Sept. 21—Nov. 1.

** During the above periods LY 207 will land also in London.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Sunday	13 July	Pace	Marseilles
Monday	14 July	Th. Herzl	Limassol, Piraeus, Naples, Marseilles
Tuesday	15 July	Eastria	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Thursday	17 July	Marmara	Iskanderun, Mersin, Antalya, Izmir, Istanbul
Friday	18 July	Jerusalem	Naples, Marseilles
Friday	18 July	Elon	Naples, Palma, Gibraltar, New York

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Jerusalem: 2 Rehov Shlomtsion Hamalka, Tel. 6313/7
Haifa: 25 Derech Ha'atzmaut Tel. 4961/1
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 324
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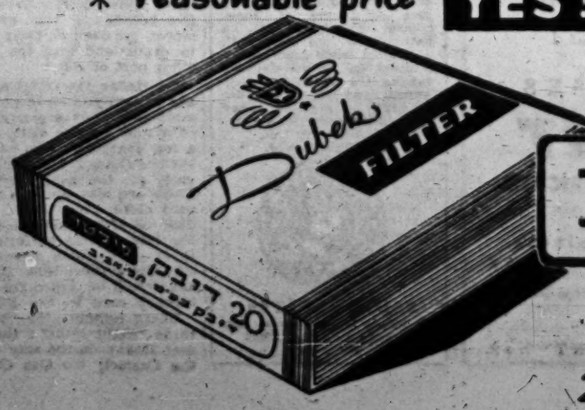

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EXTRACTS FROM SHANTA RAO'S DIARY

Inspiration On The Road To S'dom

THE Indian dancer, Shanta Rao, who scored an enormous hit with Israel audiences and critics during her recent visit here, published upon her return to India impressions of her tour in America and this country. The emphasis is on Israel and the article is called "Israel — The Land of My Dreams (Stray Extracts from my Diary)." Excerpts follow.

A CONFIRMED dreamer from my student days — I still remain one, although some of my dreams still await fulfilment.....

Taking the most difficult of art forms to the West on my very first venture with the Kathakali Group meant facing all the attending problems that go to make Kathakali truly presentable. Kathakali has always been my passion and amidst so many boy pupils of the late P. Kamunni Menon, I remained the only girl pupil of his during his entire life time.

To present our dances to the West either solo or in group-form is not an easy task, especially in the States where there is competition in every walk of life... Indeed, America does not have time for many things and that is one of the reasons why only the very best could attract attention in the city (New York) where so many things happen all the time. If this is the case with America — then in England and Europe, one has hardly any market for the second best.

Miss Rao now goes on to describe her visit to Israel, made possible through the interest of Miss Bathsheba de Rothschild.

In the whole of my dancing career, let me own, I never had such profound experiences as in dancing for the Israel public. I was at first frightened to face them. I had been told of several instances when some good artists had visited Israel and a slight criticism by one or two of the well known critics marred their career in the country and they had to leave after a single performance. Judging from my own experience, I felt that a visit by any artist to Israel is a great responsibility because one should either give one's best in authentic form or not at all. The people do have faith in art, and one should not betray them.

Of the impact made by Israel, Miss Rao says:

It was on the way to the Dead Sea, where, for miles, we saw nothing but barren, sandy desert and rocks — that suddenly an intense feeling gripped me. I wanted to be left alone in the wilderness for a day and a night — away from all life; if this experience could be mine, I would be in the grip of Eternity, or God, or by whatever name you would wish to call it. I felt as though I was in the very presence of the

SHANTA RAO

Prophet of the Jews who gave the world Judaism.

As to the people, Miss Rao found them...

lovable, simple, informal and spontaneous. In the dance field the Yemenite dances that I saw remain unique and original in my memory.

Musing on the role of religion in Israel, the dancer writes:

In a small country like Israel, where Jews from different nations have gathered after a lapse of many centuries, it is a great mystery to me how the genuine feeling of belonging to Israel could emerge so suddenly. It must be the result of a religion bordering on fanaticism, or of their fore-fathers bringing up their children generation after generation with the thought that they would return to the country of their birth, and that no place in the world could be their own other than the land of their Prophet.

I spoke to Indian-born Jews coming here to Israel from different parts of India — from Bombay, Malabar, Calcutta and Delhi. I kept asking them what brought them there from the land of their birth. They said, "We might be home-sick for India but Israel is the land of our fore-fathers." I reminded them that in India they had every freedom; what drew them to Israel? They persisted in saying that for centuries they belonged to Israel only. I confess I cannot at all get into their feelings. I suppose one must be born a Jew to understand the craving or yearning of a soul, a sub-conscious wish and a desire.

Among the individuals Miss Rao describes are the Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion, who received her at their home.

It was Mr. Ben-Gurion's wife who first greeted us when Miss de Rothschild and I came to call on the Prime Minister. She kept us in her room for over half an hour and engaged us in all kinds of talk, from kitchens to vegetables and gossiping about all sorts of things. It was truly delightful and you felt you could be perfectly natural with her. Then we were called in to meet Ben-Gurion.

You feel at once with Ben-Gurion that you are in the presence of a man whose entire life is dedicated to a mission — a mission which could hurt no one. He is a deep student of Indian Philosophy and in particular devoted to the teachings of the Buddha. A casual glance at his table draws your attention to the latest books on Indian Yoga and Philosophy. India interests him deeply in all its facets. He was the most informal person, although you felt that his simple questions needed deeper answers. But I was aware of my limitations and although certain answers sprang up in my mind, it would not come out of me, as it were, before a great man.

He asked me first how I enjoyed my visit to Israel and how Israelis reacted to me. Then he said he had heard all sorts of reports about my dancing, all of it praise. My friend asked what exactly had he heard. He said that he heard that my very fingers sang and my eyes spoke, and so on. Then he enquired about Ambapalli, the dance-drama which was based on the Buddhist religion and which we were soon to dance for him. He wanted to know more of it. I gave him the theme in a nutshell. He suddenly said with a certain sadness that Buddhism died in India long ago.

He wanted most of all to know why in India, with all her lofty philosophy, profound views on life, death and reincarnation, as expounded by the saints and seers, we find such a wide gap between the lives of the people, their thinking, and day-to-day struggle and those spiritual values. In short, he wondered if our lofty ideals were translated into action in our day-to-day life. He almost reached a state of ecstasy when he recalled certain deeper aspects of our philosophy pertaining to soul, dedication, resignation and that deep detachment born of attachment.

Summing up, Miss Rao writes:

I had occasion to meet a few people in all walks of life. Wherever I went, I was surrounded by large, interested and questioning crowds. There was one persistent request from them, worded in different ways. "Please tell your Prime Minister to be our friend..." "Please tell your Prime Minister how much we wish for your friendship"... "Your Prime Minister doesn't like us. But we like him. Please convey our best wishes." "Is there any chance of India coming closer to us and trying to understand our problems?"...

Not one day passed without dozens of persons requesting me to convey this heart-felt message to our Prime Minister. I was so moved by their goodness, simplicity and sincerity that I promised myself that I would write to him to convey their message as soon as I landed in India.

Dutch Queen Sees Israel Show

Queen Juliana of Holland is shown around the Israel Pavilion at the Brussels Fair by Mrs. Gideon Rafael, wife of the Israel Minister to Belgium. At left one of the Yemenite weavers who are busily at work at the Pavilion, and one of the Israel hostesses dressed in a Mashit original of Anniversary blue light wool.

DOMESTIC LETTER BOX

Cerebral Palsy

I AM a parent of a six-and-a-half-year-old boy who has suffered from cerebral palsy since birth. This child, whose intelligence is normal, should now be eligible for school. However, because of his motor handicap, he is unable to attend the regular school and no provision is made by the educational authorities to provide special schooling for such children. I am endeavouring to give him tuition at home and also trying to give him rehabilitation treatment that is suited to his condition.

Much has been done in our country for certain groups of handicapped children and the efforts of those who have provided help for children disabled by infantile paralysis are especially to be praised. Now, however, the time has come to ask for the public's response to the problem of other categories of handicapped children and there must be several hundred cerebral palsy children who can be rehabilitated and brought up to be useful and valuable citizens.

I address this letter especially to parents of such children who have so far been unable to help their children in the proper way and ask them to get in touch with me in order that we can band together and see to it that our children receive the care and education to which they are entitled and which society is duty bound to provide for them. My address is 20 Prof. Shor Street, Tel Aviv.

MRS. C. RENSKA

AKIM Replies

AKIM is an organisation of friends and parents of retarded children (of all ages), cerebral palsy sufferers included, with branches in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa. Until recently the centre was in Jerusalem. Now it is in Tel Aviv and the address is: Mr. B. Kohn, P.O.B. 31, Ramat Gan.

We are in close cooperation with the Government, local authorities, the Knesset and all bodies and people who take care of our children. We are most pleased to see that the Knesset Public Services Committee has recommended a special grant by the Ministry of Finance in their report published last Tuesday.

Our own institutions are as follows: Ramle — a home for about 50 children, opened about a month ago; Jerusalem — a sheltered workshop for handweaving in the former premises of Mrs. Picard-Yellin, within the "Alliance" complex; a playground in the Ben Yehuda School and a children's and youth club in the same school; Haifa — a playground in the U.M. school.

Since the start of our activities, the Government has opened a home for teenagers and above at Givat Shemesh and another in Raanana. The Swedish village has now been turned over to these children.

We also have consulting hours for parents and children in the three cities.

In spite of this, there are more than 1,000 children, young people and adults on the waiting lists. Thus we know that we have not achieved much as yet in providing or helping to provide accommodation for the most pressing cases but we have succeeded somewhat in that the responsible personalities in Government and Knesset have grasped the complexity of our tragic problem.

We hope that the airing of this problem will make the public understand it and help towards its solution by a nation-wide and far-sighted programme on the part of Government.

Dr. MALLI SPIGHEL
Israel Association for the Rehabilitation of Retarded Children
Jerusalem, June 11.

Typhoid Injections

AS a frequent reader of Dr. Arthur Michaels' column in your paper, a bacteriologist myself, and a mother too, I have been very much impressed by his frequently reiterated condemnation of the public's indifference to the bad sanitary conditions in Israel.

Dr. Michaels does not seem to be aware of the fact that that part of the population which has been living in this country for 15 to 20 years is already very tired out by the difficult times they went through in their struggle for existence during this tense period, and I believe that they are not to blame, or at least not solely, for not fighting for their interests. It is rather our Health Authorities who should be accused of indifference.

Years ago, an attempt was made to clean up kiosks; special devices for cleaning glasses were distributed; a long investigation of the efficiency of kiosk supervision was carried out and the findings were published by Mr. Shuval and Mr. Helman in a beautiful publication — and subsequently there has been only silence.

Another case is that of typhoid inoculation. For many years, parents were informed that their children were being inoculated against typhoid. This year no such information was given and no inoculations were carried out, but the parents were not informed whether the inoculation is not necessary this year because the disease is on the downgrade, or whether the municipality does not have the means to carry out mass inoculation and parents must look to their children's health themselves.

It seems to me that a little bit of Flexner or Sonnei (which cause dysentery-type disease) or some unidentified agent causing a short (or even a strong) diarrhoea does not present such a grave danger to public health, as when, with the approach of summer holidays, a whole population of children has not been inoculated against typhoid which, even in the age of antibiotics, can be a grave menace to public health.

"AN ANXIOUS MOTHER"
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, June 6.

Ministry of Health Replies

THE reason adduced by "Anxious Mother" to excuse the public's indifference can hardly be considered valid; what is more, it applies only to a small percentage of the present population. It is a truism that public health cannot be achieved without the active cooperation of the public.

As to kiosks, several years ago the Ministry of Health issued regulations requiring glasses in kiosks to be disinfected in a special device developed by our sanitation staff. The major problem remains enforcement. While our limited number of sanitary workers and those employed by the municipalities cannot get around to checking each kiosk more than about once a month at best, the most effective means in the interim would appear to be the insistence of the public that glasses be properly disinfected. Who else but "Anxious Mother" and other well-educated and hygiene-conscious citizens should be the pacemakers for the enforcement of health regulations?

Typhoid fever is fortunately no longer a public health problem in this country, the incidence last year having been two cases for each 10,000 inhabitants. For this reason, inoculations are given only where the local health authority is of the opinion that specific dangers exist. On the other hand, the incidence of dysentery and food poisoning is incomparably higher — standing out as one of the main sore points in the whole public health picture. It is precisely here that the active participation of the public, first and foremost the educate public, is needed.

DR. SHABBETAI GINTON
Director of Health Education Ministry of Health
Jerusalem, June 26.

Canning Surpluses

WITH reference to Mr. Krivine's article in today's issue — we Israel housewives would be very happy to "bottle and preserve" fruits and vegetables when they are in surplus, but how, and in what?

In Canada we used to say: "Eat what you can, and what you can't can"; and we really did. We must have "Mason Jars" (screw top and rubber washer) for canning and preserving. Can't something be done about this?

Mildred Braunstein-Sharon
Ramat Gan, July 4.

Something is being done. See Molly Bar-David's column next page. — Ed.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

WE are privileged to have a visit from an American teenager and her mother and prepare to entertain them as well as we can. The mother is easy, as all she wants is to put her feet up and not look at any more sights, but the daughter is a formidable creature who shows her contempt for us in unmistakable ways. The very fact that we voluntarily live in a country where there is no television puts us immediately beyond the pale. Am much too frightened of her to admit that that, for me, is one of the charms of life in Israel, and that I dread the day when T.V. will inevitably appear.

* * *

HER mother is rather troubled about her and keeps telling me that all adolescents are difficult as they are trying to show their power to those in authority and she has obviously read a good many books on the subject. Her daughter has read them too and tells my daughter that her personality is being subjugated by her parents and that she should insist on leading her own life. I recommend to the mother a series of articles in *The Jerusalem Post* which I have cut out and saved in case either of my children should display any signs of distress, but she says that her troubles are not covered by them.

*

WHAT, she implores me earnestly, do I do about blind dates (for my daughter, naturally, she adds, seeing my look of surprise)? When did my daughter start to date and what do I do about it? As both my children regard the opposite sex with distaste for their appearance, habits, and manners, this problem is not one I have any experience with, and similarly I can offer no advice about high heels, lipstick or decollete dresses. In Nahariya our problems are more concerned with finding homes for the kittens and discouraging the children from bringing home every stray animal they see.

*

FRIEND says I don't know how LUCKY I am. Especially with the boy. Some neighbours of hers have had to put a secret lock on their car so that their son, who is the same age as mine, should not smash it and himself up for the third time, with 10 or 12 classmates hanging all over it. Have no doubt my son would love to do the same, but luckily the anticipation of the subsequent conversation with his parents is enough of a deterrent. My friend says all the people she knows are frightened of their children as they don't want their children to be frightened of them, and don't I think that the young ones should be quite free and untrammeled and allowed plenty of self-expression. Have always felt that my children were free enough even if they do help with the dishes now and again, but not wishing to upset her I say of course she might be right.

*

THE daughter answers every request of her mother's with "Oh Gee Mom," as though by asking her to close the door or pick up her sandals she were adding an intolerable burden to an already overburdened life. Can see that my two would like to try this "Oh Gee Mom" themselves but the look in my eye stops them.

*

THE American girl is very sorry for my poor daughter, who isn't going steady (or even unsteady), has no nylons, gets her hair washed in the bathroom basin by her mother, has never had a perm, and doesn't know what a facial is.

*

MY daughter says living in America must be very strenuous.

PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENCE

TEENAGERS MUST REBEL

By Marie Battle

who writes for the "Observer" and The Jerusalem Post of the relations between normal adolescents and parents, giving examples from her own clinical experience

WHEN we talk about adolescent problems, we are usually thinking of the problems that we adults are faced with. How to control him? How to encourage him to learn? How to make him arrive on time? If we are honest, we will readily admit that one of our main objectives is our own comfort — it is much easier to live with a well-controlled, studious, and punctual young man than with a somewhat neurotic teen-ager.

If the "problems of adolescence" are mentioned to some parents, they will merely look blank and ask: "What problems? My children never presented me with any. They became, if anything, more affectionate and attentive during adolescence. They always let me enter into their world and would often make the most gallant efforts to make me share their interests."

One mother I know said: "I remember, for example, when Alec took up cycling, he tried to get me to buy a bike. Imagine an old woman like me traipsing about the countryside on a bike. And he was so sweet about it. When he realized that the old girl would be no use on the road, he gradually gave it all up. Not that I asked it, or anything. But he just didn't like to think of me being all alone."

Of course, there are these "model" children in every neighbourhood. They are the pride and joy of parents, teachers and youth leaders. But there is always a certain estrangement between them and their less well-behaved contemporaries. The well-behaved ones are like foreign bodies, isolated specimens.

How bewildering it must be for the parents of such orderly and unselfish children to find later on that something has gone wrong — that their children do not move out, as other teenagers do, into a life of greater independence. A total phase of development has been eliminated — the ugly, "caterpillar" phase, that is necessary for development, even if it is awkward for others.

The questioning stage in childhood, for example, can be almost as trying for the casual visitor as for the parents themselves: "What's that you're wearing? Why did you come here? Do you know how motor-cars work? Have you ever been in an aeroplane?"

It is hard for some parents to believe that rebelliousness during adolescent years is more healthy than considerate behaviour. What advantage could there possibly be in children's placing themselves at an emotional distance from their parents? "Absolute nonsense," they will tell you. "Don't we all strive to have our children close?" This is, of course, the proper goal in many stages of a child's growing up. But is it an advantage during adolescence? The experience of many parents of "well-behaved" adolescents would indicate that it is not.

In families where there is a total lack of adolescent rebellion, it usually means that the child feels, for one reason or another, that he cannot afford to rebel. He may think that his mother (or his father) needs his support, is totally dependent on it, and that his rebellion would destroy the people he loves most. Or he may be so uncertain of the affections of his parents that he imagines that they will come to hate him if he makes the least gesture of recalcitrance.

The first of these alternatives implies that he believes his parents to be pretty weak, since they cannot do without the emotional support of their own children — i.e., they cannot live independent lives. The second implies that they have failed to assure him sufficiently of the strength of their own love for him, that he thinks they are putting on an act, or a social mask which they will drop as soon as he gives them half a chance. Or there may be no direct indictment of the parents. It may just be that the child feels very uncertain about his own place in the world. If he leaves the shelter of his home, he will never find anybody to trust or care for such an unworthy wretch as himself.

Many parents, faced with this kind of situation, encourage their children to spread their wings and fly. Though their actions may have some of the apparent brutality of a bird teaching its young, they are, in fact, the only unselfish, reasonable and ultimately rewarding course.

When no adolescent rebellion occurs, even in a delayed or diluted form, its absence can lead to tensions and disturbances in later life. The adult who has never been truly adolescent is an imitation adult, and, when truly adult emotions and reactions are expected from him, as in marriage or the upbringing of his own children, they will often be found to be totally lacking. This is why it is important to stress that the problems of adolescence are not primarily the problems which teen-agers give grown-up society to solve. They are the problems that young people must themselves solve if they are to succeed in growing up.

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Thumb-Suckers No Cause for Worry

By Lillian G. Genn

NEW YORK.—

PARENTS who fret because Junior sucks his thumb, even after the age of three, will be relieved to learn that a new study shows he is not in danger of disfiguring his dentures.

In the overwhelming majority of the 2,650 cases studied over a period of 16 years, the most comprehensive ever made, it was found that the habit was relatively harmless and that most of the children stopped thumb-sucking of their own accord by the age of three.

The study was made by Drs. Alfred S. Traisman and Howard S. Traisman on Chicago children ranging in age from a few days to 18 years, and their findings were reported in the current issue of the Journal of Pediatrics. The thumb-sucking habit not only is of concern to parents, but is a subject of much controversy among pediatricians, psychiatrists, psychologists and orthodontists.

The mother of each patient was questioned verbally regarding feeding habits and was asked to keep a record of the length of time of all feedings. Both factors were checked during monthly visits the first year, quarterly visits the second year and semi-annual visits thereafter.

Mothers were not told that their youngsters were being studied for thumb-sucking. In older children special attention was given to the examination of the mouth, the incidence of malocclusion (faulty meeting of the teeth) and whether or not they were receiving orthodontic care.

Of the 2,650 studied there were 1,388 thumb-suckers, or 45 per cent of the total. Seventy-five per cent of the infants who sucked their thumbs first began to do so before they were three months old. The other 25 per cent picked up the habit before they were one year old.

Of the 300 breast-fed infants, 120 sucked their thumbs. Breast feeding was therefore not found to be a significant factor.

Feeding time for the majority of infants was less than 20 minutes. Of those in the "fast" and "average" group about 45 per cent were thumb-suckers. A higher incidence of thumb-sucking, 62 per cent, showed up in the "slow" group, those who fed 20 to 60 minutes.

"It is possible that the feeding time is significant in the incidence of thumb-sucking," Dr. A.S. Traisman states. "The stimulation of the lips and mouth, which are richly supplied with sensory nerve endings, gives a marked feeling of pleasure. Once the infant experiences this satisfying sensation, he wants to repeat it. Therefore, the more a baby sucks, the more the oral structures are stimulated and the more gratification he gets.

On this basis, the infant would tend to suck his thumb because the pleasure he derives has been so implanted and developed. The baby who spends less time for nutritional sucking doesn't have this pleasure so strongly developed. So he may not suck his thumb. "It seems to us that the strength of the oral drive, and not frustration in weaning, is a factor."

As to the malocclusion which worries many parents, the findings were: malocclusion occurred in 211 cases, or 7 per cent of the total group. Of these, 117 were thumb-suckers. Of the 86 children who wore braces for malocclusion, 53 had never engaged in thumb sucking.

The relationship between thumb-sucking and malocclusion is apparently of limited degree. The report points out, however, that if continued beyond a critical age, the habit may result in malformed dentures. This possibility is now under study.

Children were also studied for psychological problems — inadequate adjustment to home and school, study, habits, poor social relationships, bed-wetting, night terrors, masturbation, and food fads producing obesity or malnutrition.

Psychological problems occurred in 137 patients and of these only 67 sucked their thumbs. The doctors felt there was no relation between psychological problems and thumb-sucking.

Of the 1,028 patients who sucked their thumbs 976 or about 80 per cent still persisted in the habit at two years of age. Only 48 infants stopped before they were one. The average age the habit was ended was three years, although with some children it continued to 12 or 16. Most parents began to be concerned about the habit during the first two to three years.

A cheering note from the dentists is that if malocclusion is caused by thumb-sucking, the malformed "bite" will spontaneously correct itself after the habit has ceased, particularly after the development of permanent teeth.

The Doctors Traisman disagree with those who believe that parents should use force to stop thumb-sucking because of possible dental malformations and psychological problems. "We believe parents have been unduly alarmed by all this debate," they say.

(N.A.N.A.)

Mrs. Vera Pascar
Owner of the Beauty Parlour,
110 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv,
has left for Europe on a two month tour to study the latest achievements in her line.

Haifa's Night Life—'Sleep Well'

WHEN we stayed up one night last week to look for Haifa's "night life," what we found confirmed our suspicion that Haifa is a working town, whose residents spend their nights in bed, or at least at home. More residents probably work night shifts than enjoy "night life." The latter probably do not exceed 50 on a weekday night, with perhaps double that number week-ends.

Downtown night life consists of a few cafes and bars near the port, with music provided mainly by gramophones or amateur bands whose musicians may perform such tasks as stevedoring in the daytime. There are drinks and a few girls willing to drink with you, at your expense. These bars cater mainly to foreign seamen, although they appear to attract precious few of them. The sailors do not consider Haifa a town to "paint red." Wine, women and song are expensive, and most of them prefer quietly to buy a few bottles in the grocery stores, go back to their ships to drink and wait for some other port of call.

On Hadar Hacarmel only a bar or two remain open after midnight. They are frequented mainly by our sailors and a few characters who have at various times posed for portraits at the police station. There are also about a dozen card clubs, but they burn little oil after midnight. When the late cinema performance is over the main streets fill only for a short time. By one a.m. you'll be asked for your identity card by the Police.

There remain the town's three "night clubs": the Ramat Hadar on the way up to the Carmel; the Can Can at the Carmel centre and the Piccadilly, further up on the way to Ahuza. The Casino on the Bat Galim beach closed down when the proprietors went bankrupt some time ago and deserted the fine building they had built over the waves.

The three existing clubs serve drinks and live music and a floor show. The Ramat Hadar has a permanent star, the Yugoslav singer Dina Canarit. When she's in form she's very good, sometimes outstanding. The clubs occasionally engage foreign artists, following their Tel Aviv run.

The Can Can is trying hard to establish itself as a new king of "night club" introducing a wholesome, specifically Israel atmosphere. In the summer a huge balcony is open to the cool Carmel air. Popular troupes, such as the Ayalon and Theatre Club ensembles, present Israel programmes of topical lyrics, humour and dances. The proprietor has big plans, including shashlik grilled at every table, but he needs more customers to make it pay.

Another deterrent are the frequent police patrols that call at the clubs, dampening spirits notably. Those customers whom the police may be interested in meeting go home quietly. The others get a feeling of being unwanted, or of being present at something exciting and demi-mondaine, depending on their own mood. The Police feel that they are bound to visit the clubs regularly to keep a check on the local underworld, finding out which of "the boys" are present and how freely they are spending money. If absent they may be out on their own brand of "night work."

—YY.

NEWS OF THE BEAUTY-WORLD

"Now to be found on the market", writes Ha'aretz on June 29, 1958, "SHAMPOO and EGG SHAMPOO packed in special nylon sachets.

Each sachet contains sufficient shampoo for 1 washing. If hair is short, sufficient for two washings. Pierce sachet with a pin and press to release spray.

The quality of the packing enables the sachet to reclose after use. Price for each sachet 140 Pruta. Buy shampoo 170 Pruta.

Also to be found on the market is a new "SUN-TAN OIL" in the same hygienic and useful packing, which contains a special substance protecting the face and body from sunburns. Rubs easily into the skin. Price 170 Pruta."

(These lines refer to the Bel — Products SHAMPOO and SUN TAN, from LUSSA, GENEVE—PARIS.

Sole Distributor in Israel "SALTA" Ramat Gan)

THOUSANDS HAVE TAKEN PART
WHY NOT JOIN THEM?
Owing to the many requests of housewives
THE COMPETITION WILL CONTINUE UNTIL
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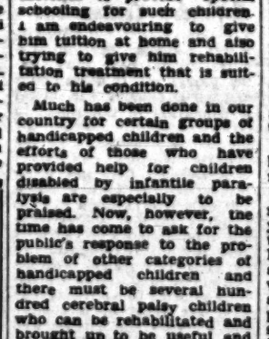

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Quick Cookery FOR SUMMER

Stuffed Green Peppers
Cut top cups off green peppers, remove seeds and fill with the following stuffing: fry 1 large onion in 2 tbsps. fat, break 2 eggs and scramble with onions. Soak, squeeze and grind 2 rolls, mix with scrambled eggs, onions and 2 teaspoons Vita Boston Chicken Soup powder. Add 1 raw egg, pepper to taste and 2 tbsps. uncooked rice. Attach tops to filled peppers with toothpicks and stew 30 minutes in tomato sauce which has been seasoned with Vita Boston Chicken Soup powder.

Watch out for the trade name Vita on every aluminium foil bag or glass jar. Vita means Quality Foods.
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Boston Chicken Soup
made from choicest fresh chicken
Kosher under rabbinical supervision

ZICHRON YA'ACOV—OLD AND NEW

By Gerda Luft

UNTIL a few years ago only the initiated would catch a glimpse of the houses of Zichron Ya'acov, the old village on the crest of the Samarian hills, when they looked up from the main road to Haifa. Now the skyline has changed. A string of houses crowns the low hill and looks down on the road, and over the flat ponds of the neighbouring Kibbutz Ma'agan Mi'chael and the sea. The new Zichron is beginning to look out of its boundaries: the old remains centred on itself.

Zichron is one of those places where one can find the historical layers of the past 50 years, not on top of each other but lying tidily side by side. The old houses built by the first settlers on the hills overlooking the Kabara swamps still stand as they were in the seventies; some flanking the main street of the village, some in the middle of the vineyards.

Many of those in the village street have been spruced up, a sign that prosperity has come to the old settlers. Others, with their mellow stone walls and dark red roofs, remain as samples of the old Zichron, founded by immigrants from Rumania in the last century.

Millionaire Row

A string of modern houses in the style of Tel Aviv of the fifties provides homes for the last generation, sometimes the fourth in the village. They were built for them by their parents who brought them up to take over the vineyards and olive groves, but understand that the old houses with their primitive or non-existent plumbing will not do for the new generation. Village gossips call this street of one-family houses with their trim front-gardens "millionaire street."

It is, next to the immigrant quarters housing Zichron's ex-ma'abara dwellers. Some of the homes here are the familiar type of tedious-looking cubicles; others have red roofs that help them melt into the enchanting Samaria landscape. Some climb up the hill looking down on the Arab village of Faradis along the highway; and Faradis, long dilapidated and neglected, is also taking on a new appearance. Old houses are being repaired, new stories added, better buildings put up, although much remains to be done in the way of hygiene and modernisation.

Arab Farm-Hands

At some hours of the day Zichron's main street and the buses are crowded with Arab farm workers, reminding one of the time when these lived with their families in every Zichron farmyard. They outnumbered the Jews in those days, doing all the chores in the houses as well as in the fields. It was not until the middle thirties, when relations between Arabs and Jews worsened, that they moved back to the surrounding villages whence they had come. The yards no longer swarmed with Arab children playing with the Jewish settlers' sons and daughters although Arab women still did the household work and their husbands plowed the fields, picked the olives and tended the livestock.

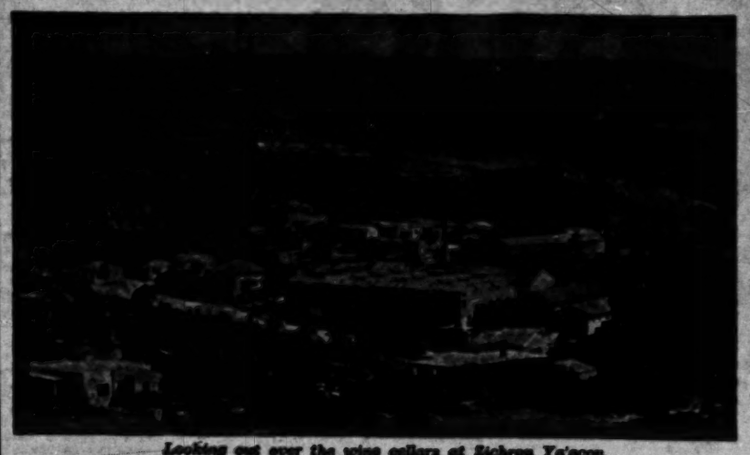
They do so until this day. Faradis sends its workers up to Zichron, and additional labourers come from the Little Triangle. The arrangement, which requires Military Government permits, provides the farmers with inexpensive and competent labour and the workers with a steady labour market they want to retain. This is why olives pay in Zichron although they do not in new settlements, and this is why the Baron's famous vineyards are lavishly tended. In fact, the surroundings of the village form a pleasant contrast to the neglected, ill-ventilated and ill-lighted shops that still flank the main crossroads. A few new ones have been added, selling such luxuries as appliances and sweets, but on the whole the Zichron housewife appears to be as far as ever from yearning for the glittering supermarket. If she does, she goes to town. Some of the flappers in trousers and pony fast coiffures whom one can observe talking to their grandparents near the old synagogue appear to know everything there is to know about fashions.

4th Generation Stays Home

The remarkable thing about Zichron's fourth generation is that it tends to stay in the village. Since there is no secondary school on the spot their parents send them to the agricultural school at Pardess Hanna and, having a flair for farming and a property to inherit, they come back from school to settle and later they take over. Estates are big by Israel standards. There are no puny 15 or 25-dunam plots up there on the hill with its dry-land farming crops and greater land requirements. Plots can be found for new houses and where more than one son remains at home and on the land, the property can be divided. The time when they become too small to be split up has not yet come.

But what about the newcomers? Ten years ago there were 1,600 inhabitants in Zichron: today the village is nearing the 5,000 mark. Almost every immigration wave deposited a residue here. It is easy to find out where they live. It is difficult to ascertain where they work.

Some of them have found their way into agriculture and work for the settlers, eking out additional income on the small plots near their new houses. Some limestone quarries in the neighbourhood provide a few jobs. So do shops and services. A sweets factory put up by a Kovno family who found their way to Zichron employs a few workers and makes one of the best brands of chocolate in this country. The product is, in fact, so good that some of the foreign legations order their Easter eggs there — and get them strictly kosher because they are made at the same time as the Pesach sweets. The Zichron wine caves provide employment and a considerable number of people is needed to pick grapes, but the season is relatively short. New enterprises have not been set up, although the population has more than trebled. No new settlement has been encouraged. The old farmers say that there was no free land left and that the abandoned Arab fields were assigned to new kibbutzim and moshavim.



Looking out over the wine cellars at Zichron Ya'acov.

Photo by Schlesinger

Perfect for Rest

Only one industry has developed in Zichron: tourism — not for rich and flashy people who want entertainment but for people who need a rest. Kupat Holim has built a big rest home between Zichron and Binyamina. It has an extensive park and special living quarters for the staff. The artists' home founded by Lilian Friedlaender on part of the big Lange estate has grown and is able to take in more guests than before. Some private pensions are available. There are lovely walks and the beach in Tantura, which could be made accessible by bus, is one of the nicest along this coast. Some Tel Aviv residents have discovered the warm beauty of the Samarian hills and built sumptuous week-end houses there. An artist couple has made its home in Zichron and erected a house and a garden which blends perfectly into the landscape.

Steady Work Required

All this means additional work but does not suffice to feed the additional population. Many of those whom the Agency brought to Zichron have left since, others are on the point of leaving. Emergency jobs help keep the wolf from the door, but some 200 residents still require steady work, and the few immigrants brought here by the latest wave from Europe are not happy. The physician who finds himself quartered in a house where he has no contact with other members of his profession and where a donkey brays under his bedroom window would probably be less discouraged if he had been told ahead of time what life was like in a village like Zichron.

The old farmers have no answer to the employment question. They suggest that before sending people to a place by the hundreds the authorities should make a survey of employment possibilities. That sounds reasonable but is obviously not feasible during periods of mass immigration. Be it as it may, the lack of planning has resulted in Zichron in a social residue of underemployed people whom emergency jobs assist but cannot integrate.

For students of Zionist history and lovers of old houses, the Aaronson estate just off Zichron's main street has a peculiar attraction. It commands a marvellous view of the hills and its old house, now turned into a museum, is furnished in a peculiar mixture of Late Victorian and Arab styles, fashionable among those early settlers who lived among the Arabs and were as much at home in Beirut and Damascus as in Zichron and Paris. Last year the Aaronson Estate set up a magnificent library here to house the books, botanic collection and archives of Aaron Aaronson, the scientist who played, with his family, a conspicuous part in the history of Palestine during World War I. A well-appointed lecture hall has been erected near the library, the house has been preserved as a museum, and the whole is surrounded by a garden that descends the terraces of the hill. The farmers of Zichron can now hear lectures on agriculture in a hall that compares favourably with many others, and students of Zionist history can now find plenty of material in the library: yet few tourists would suspect the existence of these new buildings next to Zichron's old water-tower.

The place appears to have a special attraction for remarkable families: the Rothschilds, who built their sumptuous sepulchre for The Baron into the Samarian hills; the Aaronsons, who built a library to guard every literary possession of one of its sons; and the Bentwiches, who founded Beit Daniel as a living memorial to one of their gifted sons.

The Fate of Every Housewife

. . . to suffer severe criticism from members of her family. But all complaints are silenced when OSEM ICE CREAM comes on the table. There is no better dessert on hot summer days than delicious OSEM ICE CREAM.

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Grandmothers At Work

By Diana Lerner

A *SABRA* (Grandmothers) Club, which evolved between the Shaharit and Musaf prayers in the women's pew of the Yeshurun Synagogue, has been playing fairy godmother to the Hospital for crippled children in Jerusalem for the past three years, while at the same time assuaging the loneliness of its individual members. Founded by Mrs. Rose Blondheim, mother of Dr. Hillel Blondheim, who had been serving as a committee of one to welcome new members of the community and help them adjust to life in Israel, the club is for English-speaking grandmothers, or, as Mrs. Blondheim says, "anyone who doesn't mind being called a *Sabta*." Its 30 members are mothers, grandmothers and great-aunts of some of the leading figures on the Israel scene. Among them is Mrs. Halpern, 75, who was a nurse in the days of the late Dr. Henry Keller.

Acting young as they please, the "grandmas" call each other by their first names: "Ethel dear" is Mrs. Glassman, Chairman of the *Sabtot*, who set the philanthropic tone of the club by initiating the rolling of bandages for Hadassah and following it up by interesting the group in working for the crippled children of Jerusalem. Ida is Mrs. Jacob Lurie, mother of the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, who last year succeeded in getting a $1,000 contribution from a friend in the U.S. towards a lift for the crippled children; and Rivka is Mrs. Litman Pearlman, mother of "Moishe" Pearlman and seven other British-born Pearlmans living in Israel. Mrs. Sebba, of South Africa, lends her home and hospitality for the business meetings and tea every Monday afternoon and Mrs. Dina Webster is hostess at the monthly Oneg Shabbat, in which husbands are invited to participate. Mr. Davis then gives readings in English and Yiddish, while Mrs. Esther Zeidman, an old Jerusalemite, relates stories from Sholem Aleichem. Members' husbands and friends contribute some of the small talk and entertainment.

It is through the *Sabta* Club that the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue Sewing Circle sent a carton of new clothing to the Crippled Children's home last Rosh Hashana. Some of the ladies have adopted children in the hospital whom they visit and in whom they take a more personal interest. The *Sabtot*'s latest project is raising money to buy a piano for the home, and planning for the children's rehabilitation when they come out of the hospital.

UNICEF TAKES OVER GIANT JOB OF SAVING SIGHT OF 400 MILLION

By Dr. Arthur Michaels

OVER 3,000 years ago the "Ebers Papyrus," the oldest medical document, discovered at Thebes, referred to the infection in which "eyes become inflamed, develop granulations and become purulent." This disease, called trachoma, still affects 400 million of the earth's inhabitants; its classical home is the Middle East. In 1918, when the first Hadassah nurses started their anti-trachoma service, one in every three Jewish children in the Yishuv was affected and in some places three-quarters of the children had eye disease. The success of the Hadassah workers among the Jewish population is an oft-told story, but progress was slower amongst the Arab population and to this day blindness due to neglected trachoma is one of their most common diseases. So it was, too, with many Jewish populations of the Near East and immigration from North Africa, Yemen and Iraq brought tens of thousands of active cases.

Trachoma is caused by a virus that lives just under the surface of the conjunctiva — the delicate membrane over the eyeball. It has so far resisted attempts to be grown in the laboratory so that little is known from test-tube studies. What is known is that it is a dirt disease, transferred by filthy hands and flies to the eyes of young babies, where it best thrives with the added infection of conjunctivitis or "sticky eyes." All who have visited the more primitive Arab villages have been struck by the hordes of flies around the eyes of infants sitting in the dirt, and when the baby rubs his eyes with his grubby fists he only makes things worse. Luckily, modern antibiotics, especially sulfa and aureomycin, provide a cure and, caught early enough, the eyes can be made perfectly well. If the disease is not caught early the surface of the eyes and lids becomes granular and opaque and the vision slowly dims as the conjunctiva scars over.

This eager schoolboy is one of many who have helped to make the trachoma programme a success in Morocco. In a school room in the Skoura section of southern Morocco, he is being taught how to apply the healing aureomycin ointment by Dr. Reinhardt, opthalmologist from the World Health Organization (WHO).

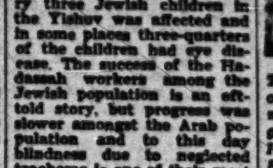
A few years ago, officials of the Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Agency, with the help of our Ministry of Health, decided to eradicate the disease among Moroccan Jews before their immigration to Israel. The *mellah* in Casablanca was divided into areas and teams of teachers, nurses and volunteers visited every house three times a day, putting antibiotic ointment into the eyes of all the inhabitants until the trachoma was healed. The men folk were treated at their place of work as well.

In the outlying villages of Morocco, the government had its own scheme of treatment. A village would be sealed off by the army, and no one was allowed in or out until the treatment was completed. The troops and medical teams then moved on to the next village to repeat the process.

The World Health Organisation first showed that such mass treatment was feasible in 1953, and the responsibility was handed over to UNICEF — United Nations Children's Fund — for the main problem and the only hope is the treatment of children. Since then nearly $1.5m. have been spent on drugs and transport and 11 countries have co-operated in the attempt to eradicate trachoma.

By the end of 1957, nearly 2,000,000 children had been treated in Africa, Asia, Spain, Yugoslavia and Turkey. This treatment is, of course, only the first, emergency step. Next must come improvement in hygiene and sanitation. Insecticides and fly control methods are introduced, but most of all the concept of personal cleanliness must be slowly and painfully born amidst the wealth of inertia and superstition of centuries.

There is hope that this good beginning will lead to even greater improvement in the years to come. The success of the treatment engenders faith in the new methods and as the UNICEF report says: "A trachoma campaign is an eye-opener in more ways than one."



Care with Drip-Dry

THE introduction of drip-dry shirts onto the market has come as a boon to busy housewives. Shirts can be bought at a reasonable price to fit most pockets. Time and expense saved in ironing them are to be welcomed. When washed, the shirts should be hung up where they can drip without causing a minor Niagara Falls. They should not be wrung out. While hanging, collars, cuffs and particularly the fronts should be stretched smooth and flat by hand. They should then be left to dry without further attention. However, if your husband is the very fastidious type who feels that unironed shirts are an impossibility, then go over them lightly while they are still slightly damp.

But here is a word of warning! Use a very moderate iron — never a hot one as you do when ironing your ordinary shirts. One reader, to please her husband, went at his drip-dry shirts with a hot iron, with dire results. He has one shirt less in his wardrobe!

It should be noted that the drip-dry shirts made of the finer quality material might require a final light ironing, whereas those of heavier quality can do without it.

Don't Let Your Fresh Flowers Wilt

To keep your flowers fresh longer, add a little salt, an aspirin, a small block of camphor or half-a-teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to the water, or add a few thin slices of white or other mild soap to the water before putting the flowers into it. A small section of stalk should be cut off each day. Float roses in a bath of cold water for 3 or 4 hours before arranging. Cut flowers that have become wilted can be quickly revived by plunging the stems into boiling water for an instant; then place them in fresh, cold water.

Quick-Cooling in Hot Weather

Though in this hot weather it seems a revolting thought to have to hang over a hot stove, a certain amount of food has to be cooked. However, it is more refreshing to eat even cooked food cold, and to hasten the process of cooling, set the pot containing your cooked food into a pan of cold water which has been well salted.

IN MEMORIAM:

Nellie Straus-Mochenson

A distinguished company of those to whom Blanche Balfour Dugdale was for ever "Baffy" gathered in the Balfour Forest a month or so ago. Some were reminded there of a similar woman, as full of gifts and culture as the Scotswoman and whose devotion to what she called "Our Palestine" sprang from the same messianic inspiration—a woman who will for ever remain "Nellie" to her friends, Nellie Straus-Mochenson, the 25th anniversary of whose passing we commemorate this week.

Born in New York in 1892 of completely assimilated parents, Nellie became aware of her Jewishness at the College de Geneve, whose portals bore Hebrew inscriptions from the Proverbs. She learned Hebrew and Yiddish, joined Zionist societies, steeped herself in Jewish mysticism and had no desire but to merge herself with her people and make of her own life an instrument for its revival.

Returning to the U.S. at the outbreak of World War One, she became a disciple of Henrietta Szold, joined Hadassah and edited its journal as well as the Zionist Organization of America organ, "The Maccabean." At the Palestine Survey and Bibliographic Bureau, whose secretary she became, she assembled material about the country for the Peace Conference. But her goal was the country itself and she arrived here in Jaffa aboard the first American ship to dock there after the Armistice. She was then 28, as full of zeal as she was inexperienced.

She founded Balfouria, a large tract of land acquired by the American Zion Commonwealth; she did colony and administrative work for Hadassah, and the children's village of Meir Shfeya owed much of its establishment to her. She married Bernard Mochenson, teacher of French and handicrafts at the Herzlya Secondary School, who shared her purist principles and her affection for Geneva, where he, too, had experienced his Zionist conversion. Moshe Sharett, then Shertok, enlisted her co-editorship for the weekly English supplement to "Davar," which presented the Jewish workers' case to the Mandatory Government in the best possible light.

Gentle, puritan, pacifist to a degree, she was alive to the shams and vulgarity that sometimes paraded as Zion, but made the place she lived in an oasis of clear thinking and clean living, and this with a natal heart condition which would have condemned a lesser spirit to a life of inaction.

The contrast between her physical frailty and the fervour of her social activity was extraordinary. The publication of her slender but trenchant literary output and of the story of her life has long been overdue, and for either Hadassah or the Labour movement, the two causes with which she was chiefly associated, the Tenth Anniversary celebrations cannot be complete without recalling the part she played in their pioneering days. *M.H.B.*

MISSPLACED TITLE

BEAUTY contests are a "kind of blasphemy" a clergyman believes — because the prize goes to the wrong person.

"In a beauty contest the prize goes not to the maker but the thing made," the clergyman, the Reverend William Bulman, wrote.

Home Canning of Home Garden Surplus

By Molly Bar-David

WELL, finally and at long last one can buy jars for preserving fruit and vegetables! They are available at all Hamashbir shops and at Freund's in Tel Aviv, and I hope that they do a roaring business and wake up our own manufacturers to the need for providing owners of home orchards with equipment to preserve their fruit. Fresh fruit such as peaches and pears and apples and mangoes and whatnots have been so high priced that tens of thousands of families are beginning to plant their own trees. Where I live every home in the village has fruit trees for home use. And yet, when the season is at its peak, none of us can consume or even give away our fruit fast enough before it spoils; marketing is out of the question on an economic level, and "who wants to charge a friend?" My phone buzzes all day long for instructions, so here's how to all of you.

Home Canning

There are many methods of canning fruits and vegetables, such as Oven Processing (not recommended for safety reasons — accidents often occur), Pressure Cooker Canning, Processing in Water Bath (either with the Cold Pack Method or the Hot Pack Method — which means either cooking the raw fruit in a hot water bath after packing into jars, or completing the partially-cooked fruit in this way). I will deal only with the simplest method of all: the Open Kettle method.

The whole principle of canning fruit is to ensure that the fruit is sterilised and packed into sterilised air-tight jars. This means simply that the fruit is germ-free and will remain so, in order to keep until the jar is opened for use. If perfectly sterilised, fruits may be canned with or without sugar and will keep for years. Sometimes a "fur" or scum forms on the top of a jar of fruit. If it has been preserved with sugar and in a glass container, it is pretty safe to eat although the flavour may be alcoholic. However, if it is perfectly preserved, no scum will appear. Do not use preserves out of tins if a scum has formed or if the food is not in perfect condition, as it is likely to be poisonous.

All fruits and vegetables for canning should be clean, good and, if possible, not over-ripe. Wash thoroughly.

A kilo of fruit is usually the amount required to fill a litre jar. Be sure the jars have no chips at the top. Fill them with water, adjust the rubber washers, turn over the jars and make sure they are perfect and do not leak. The tops will seal with screw tops or metal clamps and see that they work perfectly. Be sure the rubbers are in good condition.

Jars, covers, washers and all the cooking equipment must be sterilised. Wash and rinse. Put jars in a pot on their sides; fill with cold water and bring to boiling point. Use only sterilised spoons and removers. Leave all the jars, lids, etc. in the water until you need them.

Now, wash and prepare fruit as for table use. Boil sugar and water to a syrup for a few minutes in an open pot on top of the stove. Add the fruit, let boil according to time on chart. Test with fork if tender; do not overcook, however.

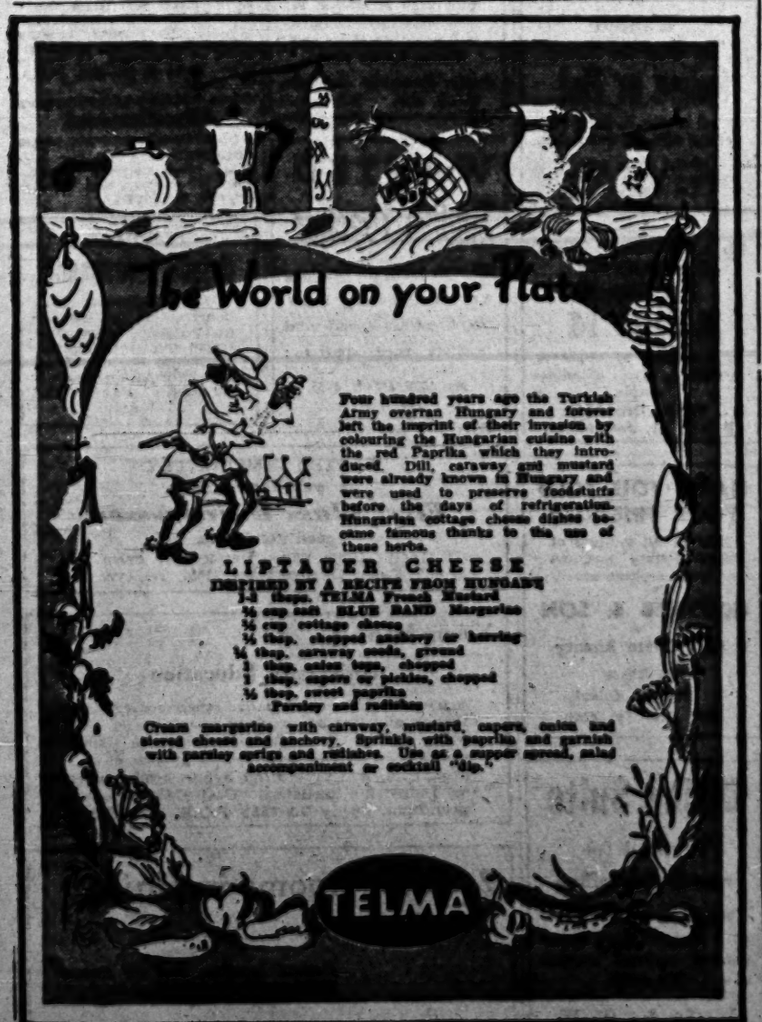
Remove a jar at a time from the water as required for filling by lifting with a scalded wooden spoon. Set in a small pan, place the newly scalded rubber ring on the jar and fill the jar at once to overflowing with the boiling fruit and syrup. Slip the handle of a silver spoon around the inside of the jar to exclude all air and to allow syrup to circulate around the fruit. Put on the sterilised cover and seal at once with a screw top or clamp. Work rapidly, as the fruit must be kept boiling hot when put into jars to exclude germs. Place jars (upright) on a board, with spaces between them so that they can cool quickly. As the fruit cools, tighten the screw covers further.

Remember that the sugar and water must be boiled to a syrup before they are added to the fruit if this method is used.

You can can fruit without sugar, but for this you must use the hot bath method, and ultimately in any case you will have to add sugar when making jams, pies, puddings or sauces. For beginners, therefore, I recommend using the simplest method of all — given above — even though this may mean a large investment in sugar at canning time. You will get it back later on by not having to purchase sugar for other deserts.

Next week — jams, jellies and pickles!

	Boil fruit (minutes)	For syrup Cups sugar	For syrup Cups water
Raspberries (boil gently)	6	1	½
Plums (boil gently)	20	1	½
Strawberries (boil gently)	8	1	½
Pears, small whole	30	1	1
Pears, large, cut in halves	20	1	1
Peaches, small whole or large halves	8	1	1
Apricots	8	1	1
Sour apples — small whole or large cut	10	¾	2
Apple sauce (add lemon juice 1 tbsp.)	20	½	-2
Grapes	10	1	½
Tomatoes (ripe) — salt to taste	20	0	0


The World on your Plate
Four hundred years ago the Turkish Army overran Hungary and forever left the imprint of their invasion by colouring the Hungarian cuisine with the red Paprika which they introduced. Dill, caraway and mustard were already known in Hungary and were used to preserve foodstuffs before the days of refrigeration. Hungarian cottage cheese dishes became famous thanks to the use of these herbs.
LIPTAUER CHEESE
INSPIRED BY A RECIPE FROM HUNGARY
1-2 tbsps. TELMA French Mustard
½ cup soft BLUE BAND Margarine
½ cup cottage cheese
½ tbsp. chopped anchovy or herring
¼ tbsp. caraway seeds, ground
1 tbsp. onion tops, chopped
1 tbsp. capers or pickles, chopped
½ tbsp. sweet paprika
Parsley and radishes
Cream margarine with caraway, mustard, capers, onion and sieved cheese and anchovy. Sprinkle with paprika and garnish with parsley sprigs and radishes. Use as a supper spread, salad accompaniment or cocktail "dip."
TELMA

". . . believe me I could eat one hundred of Mummy's terrific ice-creams any day." His Mummy always uses
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Art Can Be Exported

THAT Israel art has a sound commercial future in America is the firm conviction of Sylvia Ansen, Director of Israel Art Associates, a "one-woman—three-telephone office" housed on the 17th floor of New York's plush Hotel Plaza.

Miss Ansen is now winding up a four-month tour through the labyrinth of the Israel art world and has emerged with about 25 painters whom she will represent in New York.

As in any community of artists, there is a considerable amount of factionalism and in-fighting among Israel's painters "but the situation is a bit more tense here because of a lack of long-range bread-and-butter security," says Miss Ansen. It is just this sort of security that the Israel Art Associates intends to provide, she says. And it will do so by treating the sale of art "as a business like any other business."

With a good many years of radio and publicity work behind her, Miss Ansen set up the Associates two years ago after meeting several young Israel artists studying in America. The wide open prospects for selling Israel art appealed to her business instincts; the way it had been foisted on the American community until then horrified her Zionist instincts. "It's been run more or less as a charity until now," she said. "An Israel artist would come to America with his little 'packele' and in nine cases out of ten would become the ward of some rich Jews or an entire community." The latter would either buy the paintings themselves or gently force them upon some gallery or museum which promptly hid them in the basement. "There is an underground network of fourth-rate Jerusalem canvases mouldering in basements from New York to San Francisco," says Miss Ansen.

It is her intention to show and sell Israel art on a square-dealing, one-price basis. The Associates in the title of her firm are the artists themselves. Mostly it is the young artists, like Ofek and Moselewich, who are in their early or middle twenties (although the veteran Zartzsky is also in the group). Their works are in large part intended for the homes of the rapidly expanding suburbia — the out-of-city homes of young couples, mostly with a University background — who have come to the point where they want a picture "not only over the fireplace, but on the opposite wall as well."

Miss Ansen frankly admits that she is not an art expert, "but then not too many art dealers are." Relying on the advice of experts (Dr. Paula Eichenbaum of the Haifa Museum has been her chief guide until now) she has for the past two years imported small numbers of Israel canvases and sold 200 of them. Not only are private persons buying, but "galleries and important museums are showing an interest."

All of them, beginning this autumn, will be able to select from Israel art ranging from $12 graphics to $1,000 oil paintings, with the majority of pieces in "popular priced" categories. During the past four months Miss Ansen has also been on the scent of decorative art that can be integrated into architectural design, like mosaics, frescoes, stained glass and enamel. "You'd be surprised what a market there is for decorative door knobs," she added.

MALKA RABINOWITZ

Belafonte Coming Here

By LILY ELLER

NEW YORK. — HARRY Belafonte, the noted American Negro folk singer, plans to tour Israel next September. His plans were announced at a New York press conference just prior to his embarking for Europe.

The singer's overseas tour is his first venture outside of the U.S., except for the time he shot a movie in England some years back. In answer to a reporter's question, Mr. Belafonte stressed that his trip had no connection with the State Department. (Marian Anderson, the noted Negro contralto, undertook her goodwill trip last year under official sponsorship.)

The singer will bring with him four accompanists who will be supplemented in each country by full orchestras. Most of the songs he sings are in English but he also vocalizes in Haitian patois and does "Hava Nagilla" in Hebrew. In each country, including Israel, Mr. Belafonte hopes to collect new material for his repertoire.

Study Scores Available

STUDY scores are a great help in understanding and appreciating major works, and Israel Music Publications has now published nearly 80 study scores of important Israel works for orchestra and chamber-music ensembles. These attractive paperbounds should constitute an important aid for our own students, musicians and critics as well as a link with foreign musical circles whose keen interest in our endeavours has been foiled by the lack of printed material.

Some of the latest releases include works which can be heard more frequently in concerts and broadcasts, Yosef Kaminsky, one of the leaders of the Philharmonic Orchestra, contributes with his "Concertino for Trumpet and Orchestra," full of wit and inspired moments. Paul Ben-Haim, the respected dean of our composers, is represented in the catalogue by eight important works. The one before me is the "Concerto for Strings" which has already been performed many times here and abroad and is a very attractive orchestral composition in Ben-Haim's best style. Oedoen Partos wrote his "Visions" last year for Michael Taube and his Ramat Gan Chamber Orchestra. Since then it has won a distinguished place in our repertoires as an inspired work, which employs Oriental material in a stylistically very interesting manner, showing his continuous evolution towards an individual style.

Yosef Tal, the Jerusalem composer who has lately been experimenting with electronic music, is another distinguished name in the catalogue. His First Symphony, premiered in Europe by Heinz Freudenthal, was acclaimed by the general public at last year's Israel Philharmonic performances. A reproduction of Tal's handwriting in facsimile may be an added attraction to this score, which is an interesting example of the composer's language.

Future releases of study scores by the "Israel Music Publications" will be awaited with interest and should be accorded due attention and appreciation.

Y. BOEHM

YVETTE SZCZUPAK-THOMAS: DRAWING
From the artist's current exhibition at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem

Van den Berg

THE versatile and prolific painter Van den Berg, exhibiting at the Jerusalem Artists House, has now turned to full abstraction, built up in coloured squares. All these big canvases are decorative but lack the organic construction and execution without which such experiments cannot succeed. Some portraits and compositions, introducing naturalistic heads, are downright poor.

The impression becomes far better in the second room, where Van den Berg exhibits a number of still-lifes and interiors conceived in his old style, successfully arranging highly stylized forms in three planes, creating a surprising and almost three-dimensional effect. A recently painted little green landscape seems to indicate that Van den Berg is about to find a way out of his abstractions.

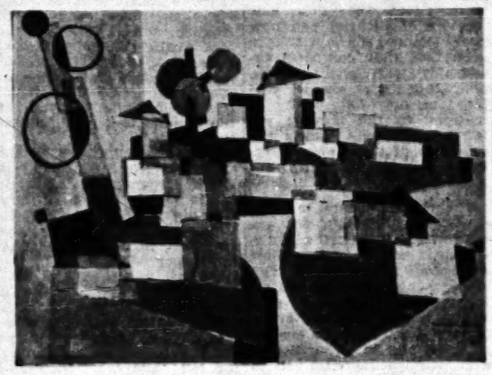
Szczupak-Thomas

YVETTE Szczupak-Thomas exhibits gouaches and drawings at the Nora Studio. Most of the gouaches are light and colourful rhythmic abstractions in her well-known manner. Some attempts in "ductus" abstraction remain unconvincing and are obviously not in the line of this artist's well ordered thinking and working. The charcoal drawings, in marked contrast, are angular stylizations which seem to indicate a coming change in Szczupak's style. All show high graphic qualities, most clearly expressed in the "Violin Player."

E. Landmann

ELISHEVA Landmann is a true potter whose vessels have a restrained, inhibited, but captivating rustic charm. If she withstands the dubious temptation of "Free Form" and sheds some early Zvi Gali reminiscences (since abandoned by Gali himself), she will soon rank with our best ceramists.

TH.F.M.



VAN DEN BERG: Plastically Solved.
From the artist's current exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House

Avshalom Okshi

SINCE he came to Acre, Avshalom Okshi has gone forward simply by building up his abstractions on the town's reality. His latest exhibition at Moadon Eliahu, Mt. Carmel, displays one example, "Lights of Carmel," in his original grandiose style and also several paintings in his more recent manner, smaller canvases in which rectangles, predominantly red and black, are surrounded by cream borders and sometimes bisected by similar areas — in short a form of Abstract Impressionism.

The present show, however, turns on the group entitled "Acre Landscapes" (why were they not numbered to permit individual identification?), oil and gouache views of the town and port which verge on the representational. For these works Okshi employs a dark palette whence the light issues from the happy use of light greens, blues and orange within the component motifs. Composition is based on the arrangement of recognizable ships' hulls and masts and different buildings. The background paint is applied in long slabs.

There are, generally speaking, two types of pictures, those in which the forms become distinct by seeming recession, and those in which they stand out in low ominous masses. The effect is wholly romantic. Unexpected as this new phase is, it nevertheless springs from the artist's aesthetic approach. The old small rectangles, considerably enlarged, can still be detected in many motifs and surely abstract impressionism must carry the seeds of the romantic element.

The change, although very abrupt, marks a genuine stage in Okshi's evolution and the more one sees of his successive creativity, the more he grows in stature.

H.

David Ben Shaul

DAVID Ben Shaul, who is now having his first exhibition in Tel Aviv at the Chemerinsky Gallery, is a fifth generation Israeli born in Jerusalem, self-taught except for a brief period of study with the late Trude Chaim. He is one of those young artists who are obsessed by the miseries and injustices of the world and haunted by a sense of doom, and as he is not attracted towards a social realist approach he has turned towards symbolism, mainly using insect-like forms and jagged shapes for the depiction of his ideas.

"Fate" is represented by an apparition that resembles a mechanized insect ready to sting the unwary to death; "Hopes" find expression in two dangling corpses; a "Labourer's Sleep" is filled with sharp, forked shapes in a dull red while the sleeping workman is shown as grey and utterly exhausted, and when Ben Shaul paints an "atelier" it is shown as a place filled with uneasy visions.

The artist seems to be a natural draughtsman and has

David Ben Shaul: Fate
From the artist's current exhibition at the Chemerinsky Gallery, Tel Aviv.

"Matadors' Dance" with its complex pattern and "Fishes" with its curving, swaying lines — but his colour sense is not very developed, which reduces the effect of his work. He is, however, only at the outset of his career and his work is decidedly promising.

S.W.

Radio Review

Children's Hour is Snappy

LAST week's magazine programme on the Children's Hour was, as usual, well worth hearing. The programme is attractive, snappy, and well edited by Hava Traub. First we heard the solution to a quiz, in which we learnt the musical instruments mentioned in the Bible (the solution was probably only for older listeners; a simple question like that about the Bible would hardly stump the children). Next, we heard views on allegations concerning the bad behaviour of young people at concerts. Letters had been solicited on this topic and four were chosen; they expressed such opinions as "teachers can do more to inculcate better manners," "if you're bored at a concert, it is best to go out," and "you mustn't behave badly even when you are bored." Further reactions are promised in the next edition.

We then heard a follow-up to a recent item in which the Jewish children of Manchester had written about what they would like to see in Israel. These essays were extremely charming and, although generally well-informed, contained a number of misconceptions. ("The Black Sea is salty because Lot's wife was buried there".) Through the medium of this programme, children in Israel are being encouraged to write to the children of Manchester. This scheme deserves encouragement and expansion; for radio purposes, it should be possible to record Hebrew-speaking children abroad for inclusion in this series and so forge a very real link between the children here and Jewish youth abroad (a counter-broadcast could be arranged over Kol Zion Lagola if suitable hours could be found).

Other items in the magazine feature included a story from a girl in Ramat Gan about helping a new immigrant, and a chapter from a book by Benjamin Zvieli who, like his late colleague Ephraim di-Zahav, writes children's stories as a hobby.

• • •

BENJAMIN Zvieli reappeared on the Children's Hour with the first of a new series of talks on Prayer and the Jewish Liturgy. Hitherto, traditional Judaism has made little mark in the Children's Programmes. Occasional collections of sayings from the sages have been about the sum-total of non-secular content. Through the extension of the "Jewish Consciousness" scheme, through the insistance of the orthodox, or through the realization of Kol Yisrael that there is room for traditional material in broadcasts to children, an innovation has now been attempted.

There are, of course, differing opinions about religious instruction for children. It ranges from the rationalist approach that the child should be taught to think so that, at a mature age, he can choose whether to accept the religious viewpoint, to the other extreme maintaining that the child must be steeped solely in religious belief. I think that most people would accept a compromise by which a child is brought up both to believe and to think. If we accept this, there is definitely room for the inclusion in the Children's Hour of traditional Jewish material.

The talk itself was on the nature of prayer and was delightful. Excellently written and delivered, it presented the religious view of prayer simply, with the basic theme that the urge to pray is of the essence of man.

We were told this talk was the first of a series and Benjamin Zvieli ended by referring to his next talk — but no indication was given as to when this would be. For the sake of continuity and for the benefit of those interested, the date of the continuation should have been given after the talk.

AUDIO

SWEDES SHAKEN

The broadcasts of the World Cup matches from Stockholm were a major achievement and kept many Israelis up past their usual bedtime. I have heard an interesting sidelight on the broadcast of the final match. Before the broadcast, the engineers in Sweden asked for a test of the lines and Kol Yisrael sent them their current broadcast, which happened to be the Swedish news heard over Kol Yisrael every afternoon.

Never dreaming that from Zion would come forth Swedish, the engineers in Stockholm assumed that all the lines were mixed up and began to operate emergency measures. They were so shaken by the occurrence that when it came to the tape of the broadcast, they put it on at double the correct speed (a mishap not unfamiliar to Israel listeners). In any case, these broadcasts were highly successful and a classic example of cooperation between two radio stations.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
422, 249, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 & 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.30 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 Service. 6.37 Calisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 11.00 Daily Broadcast from Asor Exhibition. 12.00 Lunch-time music: Soloists: Debora Kerr & Yuli Brynner (Vocalists). 12.30 Oriental Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat.

4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme—"Les Preludes" (Liszt); Piano Concerto No. 3 in C-minor, op. 37 (Beethoven). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.30 "Ben Ami." 6.50 Song Programme. 7.17 We Present Tonight. 7.20 The Week through the eyes of the writer. 7.35 Paul Badura-Skoda (Piano). 8.00 Our Political Front. 8.10 Asor Programme. 8.45 Light Music. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Overture "Princess Jane," (Saint-Saens); Violin Concerto in D, op. 77 (Brahms); Symphony No. 5 in B-flat major "Heroic" op. 97 (Schumann). 10.30 Folk Dances.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Morning Melodies. 8.45 Shabbat Morning Concert: Concerto Grosso No. 5 in D (Handel); Concerto for Piano, Violin & Orchestra (Violin). Concert dans le gout Theatral (Couperin). 9.45 Musical Quiz. 10.15 Literary Corner. 10.45 Popular Concert — Oboe Concerto (Cimarosa-Benjamin); Simple Symphony op. 4 (Britten). 11.15 "Par-weil"—The Story of Gustav Mahler's Last Days. 12.15 Requests. 1.00 "Theatre and Screen." 2.30 Light Music. 4.00 Opera — "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti)—Act III. 5.05 Art & Culture. 5.30 Chamber Music — Sonata in D for Two Pianos (Mozart); Semitic Suite 'A.U. Boscovitch). 6.00 "Science Studio" — "Applied Social Science"—Fourth in series of talks, by Prof. E. Guttman. 6.30 Cantoral Recordings. 6.45 Reading by Yehoshua Bertonov. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Hobbies. 8.00 Variety Programme. 8.25 Quiz — Mr. Rosen. 8.55 Bible Reading: Daniel, Chap. 2. 9.10 Sport. 9.35 Melave Malka. 10.05 Concert by I.B.C. Orchestra. — Three Songs Without Words (Paul Ben-Haim); Suite on Greek Themes (Karol Salomon). 10.30 Dance Music.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 480, 282.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English. Tomorrow: 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Music from Films and Shows. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (Programme 1). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
397 & 41.97 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today & Tomorrow — 6.30—7.35 a.m., 1.25—2.15 and 5.30—9.45 p.m. 5.35 p.m. Persian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.50 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melave Malka.

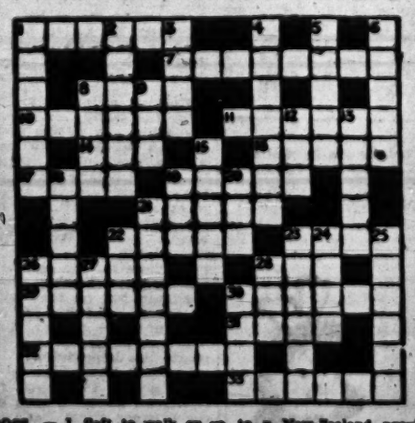
Programme for the U.K. Today: 11.15 News. 11.25 In the Jewish World. 11.30 Shabbat Programme. Tomorrow: 11.15 News. 11.25 "Editorial Opinion" 11.35 Melave Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (468.4, 316, 235 & 205 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Songs of the Nations. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Bach, Beethoven & Berlioz. 9.00 News. 9.15 Pikud Hatzafon Troupe. 10.00 Dance Music. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Tunes from Broadway and Hollywood. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Jazz Club." 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.90, 16.04 & 24.80 M.): 7.15, 7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press. The Weekly Edition.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE—English Programmes (434 & 476 M.): Today: 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 Teatime Music 7.15 Barbara Lyon in "My Four Friends." 10.00 "Shackleton, Explorer." 10.30 Late Rose with Bill McGuffie & his Music. Tomorrow: 12.30 Midday Melodies. 4.30 "It's a Small World." 7.30 "Organ Gazette." 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Dance Music.

Post Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Soft to walk on, but unpleasant to be on. 7. A deity mode of reproduction. 8. Unadorned. 10. Guiding light. 11. Large toy at the circus? (3,3) 14. A short ride is free. 16. Plaster reproductions? 17. To be seen in S. Africa. 19. More than gas an artist. 21. There's more than game sign that they're female. 22. Professional stand-in. 23. Not much to prod around. 26. Musician with a bag, perhaps. 28. It's hardly worth eating alone. 29. Guide. 30. Support you get when annoyed (4,3) 31. Towards the sheltered side. 32. There's an art in producing them. 33. One who won't stand for being paintbid?

DOWN. — 1. Australian pal. 2. Unexcitable, though somewhat sour. 3. After that, the North. 4. Novel sort of Queen. 5. Would Shimer be an appropriate name for this employee? 6. Ones. 8. In which the farmer may keep bees? 9. Instrument of punishment. 12. Empty talk that can lead to an explosion. 13. Possibly go to a New-Zealand province. 15. The relation of stories. 18. Moving part of a stirrup-pump. 19. Familiar name for a physician 20. Possibly a precious possession. 21. Like one's walking clothes? (4, 3) 22. Fish up a general. 23. Modest, but acceptable. 24. Libertine with a handle to his name? 25. It's potted. 26. Flower. 27. Sten in painful fashion? 28. That chap Joey? 30. Fish bigger than a donkey.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

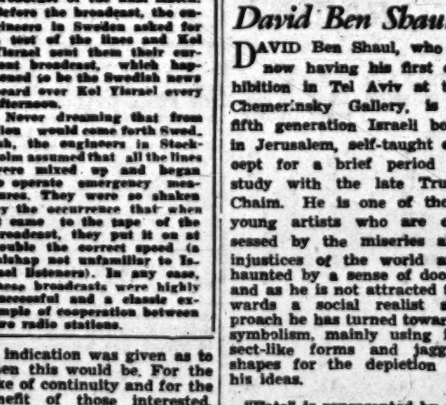
ACROSS. — 1. Loft. 4. S-wit-ch. 8. Top. 10. (alph)Abet. 12. Hallmark. 14. Fear not. 15. London (pride). 17. Plainsman. 21. Sun. 22. Ton. 23. Pom(eranian). 26. Sand-paper. 27. Tea-ser. 28. East End. 29. Mo-not-ony. 34. Sate. 35. Dew. 36. Shears. 37. Play.

DOWN. — 1. Leaf. 2. Flea. 3. So-ho. 5. Walton. 6. Tea. 7. Hiking. 9. Pat. 11. Bells. 12. Train. 13. Land. 14. Drop. 16. Aave. 18. Star. 20. Mon. 21. Paris. 24. Meet-t. 25. Stumps. 26. (red) Setter. 28. End. 29. Ayes. 30. Earl(Lear). 31. Duty. 32. Nea.

Bridge

A Boomerang

By JERUSALEMITE



SOUTH dealer at game to both sides. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1S	—	2D	2H
2S	—	3S	—
4S	Db	—	—

West's double was sound because he figured to win two tricks in trumps; but it gave declarer a valuable clue and helped him plan his game.

South won the opening lead with the king of hearts and ran a trump to dummy's knave. West was not clairvoyant; he did not know whether his partner had his winners in clubs or diamonds, and he therefore made what seemed to be his natural play — he ducked, in order to protect his second trump winner. Dummy's knave held the trick; declarer took his diamond ace, crossed over to dummy with the king and played the knave, discarding a club from the closed hand. He was rather sorry to see East show out. Dummy now had one access left, namely the heart ace, but this could not be used because West had too many trumps.

Since it was important to stop East from gaining the lead, South continued with the fourth diamond and discarded his second club. West won and switched to a club, South ruffing in the closed hand. The situation was now:

Now came a heart, and West was put. If he ruffed, declarer would continue with the ace of trumps and another heart, leaving a trump in dummy to retain control. West therefore let go a club.

Having thus forced an entry to dummy, South quickly switched over — instead of continuing with the master diamond he ruffed a second club. East next made a heart; but by this time West had nothing left but his three trumps and had to ruff the next trick and declarer's major tenace took the rest.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Kol Yisrael playing Brahms' Violin Concerto (tonight at 9.15). IPO Playing "The Barber of Seville" (Sun. at 9.30); Siegfried Lehmann memorial programme (Sun. at 10.15); La Scala French children's choir (Tues. at 5.15); Johnstonsky memorial (Weds. at 7.50); Symposium on Arab Women's Problems (Weds. at 5); Rodin Ettinger-Goldberg at the piano (Weds. at 9.25).

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Economic News from Abroad

Philippines' Troubles

● Trouble is brewing in the Philippines due to the deteriorating economic situation since Magsaysay's death a year ago. The republic's effective dollar reserve now stands at about $90m. as against $220m. in March 1957, which was even than the bare minimum amount. The trade deficit amounted to $188m., in 1957, and remains high because of the government's ambitious industrialisation plans. The budgetary deficit for the current fiscal year is expected to reach the equivalent of $40m., and for next year President Garcia has introduced a record $600m. budget, i.e. an increase of 20 per cent in expenditure. The rising money circulation has doubled the price of rice and corn in the past year, and the inflationary trend has caused widespread speculation. On the other hand, there is considerable unemployment and under-employment. In Washington recently, President Garcia obtained another grant-in-aid of $75m. and a first instalment on the $300m. in long term loans that he sought for his five-year development programme, but the U.S. Government is wary of pouring additional funds into a country which has cost it $2,500m., apart from military aid, without achieving marked progress.

Too Many Shipyards

● In the wake of the present world shipping depression, second thoughts are creeping up concerning the future of the shipyard industry which has greatly expanded in the past few years. Total world launchings in 1958 may amount to 8.5m. tons, i.e. exactly one-tenth of the world total merchant fleet in 1950, although a ship's average life is about 20 years. The situation is even more serious for tankers, which now account for 60 per cent of the new orders. In 1958 tanker launchings will amount to some 3.9m. tons, i.e. 13 per cent of the present world tanker fleet. A contraction in new ship orders is likely to affect most of the Japanese yards, which have concentrated upon tanker construction, and had an advantage because of their ability to offer early delivery terms during the recent shipping boom.

New Look in China

● The Chinese Government's plans have taken a new turn, to spread industry from the big, well-known centres, such as Anshan and Mukden, Taiyuan in Shansi, and Shanghai and to stimulate the growth of little workshops and small light and power installations throughout the countryside. It seems to have struck the Communists that the common man, even if only an illiterate peasant, has a natural turn for invention. An exhibition of what he can do to improve agricultural implements is now being held in Peking, where not only improved tools are shown, but bamboo cranes, wooden railways and conveyors worked by footpedals or animals.

In line with the policy of decentralization of industry, the State Council has announced a decision that the annual State construction loans (subscription was compulsory, quotas being fixed for different classes, but interest was regularly paid), short-term local bond issues for economic construction, will be put into practice next year. Provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities will thus be empowered to raise short-term loans for local production as they desire.

Targets set for the big leap forward in 1958 are sufficiently striking; steel production seven million tons, 33 per cent more than in 1957; coal 168m. tons, a 30 per cent increase; cotton 1,750,000 tons against 1,640,000; sugar 6m. tons. In sugar is included 190,000 tons to be imported. Last year when the import of sugar was stopped for want of foreign exchange, the annual consumption of sugar per person was only 1.5 kilo and a third of the sugar refineries were idle. Cultivation of sugar cane and beet is to be increased, and the nation is promised that by the end of the Five Year Plan everyone shall have eight kilo of sugar a year.

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1958

THE discussion still rages about Solel Boneh's future, and the lack of co-operation which Histadrut headquarters has encountered in implementing its decision makes it increasingly evident that Mr. Lavon was right in urging a basic reorganization of Labour's industrial domain. At the same time, another round has already started with the steps taken to establish two national unions of industrial workers, for heavy and for light industry.

In this respect, too, the basic decision was taken by the Histadrut long ago, before the last World War in fact, but all attempts to put it into practice were balked by the jealousy of the Labour Councils, which would have had to relinquish responsibility for directing the activities of the most numerous and energetic element among the urban workers. In cities populated predominantly by the working class and particularly in development areas, where the local authorities too are very concerned with employment, welfare attracting industry, etc., local labour leaders may find their activity very closely watched by the big national trade unions on the one hand, and the municipal bodies on the other. It is therefore small wonder that personal ambitions and local politics play a part in the present controversy, but one cannot overlook the fact that the proposed organizational change would constitute another important step in strengthening the Histadrut's central machinery and uniform approach and in reducing the weight of the men on the spot.

The peculiar thing is that the manufacturers are watching the controversy with complete equanimity, although any foreign observer might have expected them to become a bit nervous at the prospect of having to deal in future, with a nation-wide body of industrial workers instead of separate work committees. Our manufacturers know perfectly well, however, that the Israel trade unions have been operating on a national basis since their very beginning, nor do they expect them to increase their pressure as regards wages or working conditions as a result of the reorganization. Quite the contrary: the manufacturers seem to be confident that a unified command of their employees could be a welcome partner in discussing some wider aspects of industrial policy in this country, such as labour discipline, productivity, protection, exports, etc. — and one may conclude from the hand-in-glove relationship that has developed between the building contractors and the building workers' union that this confidence does not appear altogether unfounded.

However, this may well be the occasion to ask to what manufacturers we are referring. The term extends, of course, far beyond the section represented by the Manufacturers Association. For the practical purposes mentioned above, there are hardly any differences between the industrial enterprises owned by individuals, joint-stock companies, organized labour, kibbutzim or the State. Indeed, one may pose the question whether all of these should not contemplate the establishment of a comprehensive Federation of Industries, for such a body could rise to a stature which no factional association can hope to acquire. Evidently, both its constitution and its activity would have to be of a novel character, but in any case the present situation cannot go on indefinitely. The public sector is in flux and several schemes have been proposed for closer cooperation between State-owned industries, including even joint research, marketing, purchases, etc. In the labour sector, some kind of a common forum will have to be created for the Histadrut's industries once the present shake-up is completed.

It becomes increasingly evident that our traditional categories are rapidly becoming obsolete. The proposal to found an Association of Industrial Managers has been balked for the time being, but for how long? The common functional and organizational bonds between the various sectors are rapidly growing tighter, and they may find a common approach to basic economic and social facts of the greatest advantage.

Eshed Accounting Perpetuates Deficits

By Our Economic Editor

COST and profit calculations for transport enterprises are most complicated economic issues and two additional difficulties apply when it comes to examining the accounts of bus companies in this country. One is their co-operative structure, which precludes clear definition of the wage factor; the other is the undefined character of their public status.

Small wonder, therefore, that the bus companies' financial position has become a favourite contending ground for warring accountants, and a riddle for the general public. As a matter of fact, while bus balance sheets show continuous deficits both member incomes and the value of members' shares have gone up considerably in the past few years, and while the companies receive subsidies on account of computed losses (in order to prevent a rise in fares), experts calculate that they are making good profits independently of grants-in-aid and on the basis of present fares.

Examining the Figures

Under these circumstances no one can be sure whether the proposed nationalization of interurban bus services would be a boon for the public or for the Eshed members; nor is it possible to find out the trouble spots — if any — so long as the basic facts are in question and Israel citizens have become accustomed to the idea that the problem is insoluble despite all efforts on the part of controllers, inquiry commissions etc.

At closer view, however, the situation appears much less mysterious, and the failure of all attempts at control or calculation becomes easily understandable. It is not that the Eshed people have contrived to conceal information about their income or of the volume, costs, quality and value of the services they offer. On the contrary, they profess their readiness to comply with every request in this respect. But the government and the Histadrut have never shown much concern for such niceties nor, in fact, have they been interested in any particular route or service, their sole concern being the global figure of the revenue achieved by the company, and the emoluments distributed to its members.

Even the Fleet Replacement Fund that was established several years ago and placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Communications in order to check all disbursements has been maintained without due consideration for actual requirements, and the replacements made by Eshed actually exceed the originally stipulated amounts; and while the Ministry of Transport and the Histadrut have not spared efforts to keep bus fares stable, the marked improvement in the quality of bus services over the past years has mainly been due not to thorough public planning and control but to foreign currency allotments far more liberally (inadequately financed by Eshed as far as local currency is concerned), to increased rail and taxi competition, and to the company's own initiative.

It would, however, be wrong to blame negligence or bias alone for this state of affairs, for it stems mainly from the old mandatory concept of vested interests acquired in a certain route by the owners of the buses plying it, which suits admirably the seniority principles accepted by our trade unions. Once it is accepted, this principle evidently makes traffic pattern changes almost impossible unless they are accompanied by financial quid-pro-quos, thus leading directly to the tariff haggling to which we have become used — and to endeavours to hold on to as many routes as possible irrespective of their present remunerativeness. It also results in the traditional tie-up of specific buses for each route, even though the matter lost any practical importance after the routes were amalgamated within a common co-operative.

The consequence is that the authorities have given up all interest and intervention in the actual flow of the traffic; the public demands that they protect it at least in the point of fares; and the bus cooperative is both hampered in any drive towards efficiency and uninterested in it, because it is actually operating on a "cost plus" basis.

It is remarkable that despite all this the Eshed management manages to keep a steady eye on traffic needs, gradually replaces its outworn buses with better ones or puts up modern bus stations — by means of a subsidiary company, half owned by its members on individual accounts. But these achievements are necessarily limited, and real reform cannot be expected so long as the current system prevails.

Thus congestion up to double seating capacity is considered so long as it can only be relieved by additional buses brought in from other "bus routes" or by forcing a driver to spend the night away from home (unless he has a special schedule). Considerable kilometrage is wasted because buses return nightly to their "owners'" home base in some remote settlements. Buses of 40-50 seats are used for conveying half-a-dozen passengers in rural areas, because their "owners" are on the same footing as members plying routes where the traffic is dense (and in fact operate several hours a day for that traffic too). Moreover, traffic is planned without proper costing, fares are fixed according to national and partisan considerations, and no attempt has ever been made to establish how the public would react to a modified fare structure.

Adjusting Fares

This structure, solidified by the cumbersome control jointly maintained by the Ministry of Transport and the local authorities, is still based, in principle, on the fares that were fixed under the Mandate. Although slight adjustments have been made in the course of time, the authorities concerned insist that whenever a rise becomes necessary, it is applied percentage-wise to all ticket prices, the percentage being decided upon by prolonged haggling in which statistics and accounting play a secondary role. As a result, on most of the lines in the Haifa area, where a number of Arab bus companies operated under the British and competition was relatively keen, the fares are low and do not even cover costs, according to Eshed spokesmen. Nor are the Negev and border area routes remunerative: many operate at a considerable loss. On the other hand, interurban fares, in particular in the thickly populated coastal region, are much higher than they would be if costing principles were applied.

Some internal subsidy to the development areas may indeed be justified (and is, in fact, customary in every ramified transport system), but it is a far cry from that to the current unconcern with the entire problem. Eshed proudly states that its services cover every settlement in the country, but it also hands the bill to the government, which pays without really checking it. Could not staff cars perhaps be substituted for buses on little-used routes? Or economies achieved by replacing some direct links with Tel Aviv by a two-stage system? Is the present system of using inter-urban buses to convey workers to and from factories in the early morning and late afternoon hours efficient? It is not altogether clear whether these and similar questions have even been posed.

As a reward for acting as common carrier wherever it is needed, Eshed demands fares — or, in the absence of those, subsidies that are high enough to provide an equitable income for its members, but this income is not arrived at by taking a good bus driver's pay as the base, then adding a fair profit on investments in the company plus a bonus for good service and careful upkeep of the bus fleet. This concept was rejected by both the company and the Histadrut in 1952. The salary of a top-rate mechanic was taken as the basis instead, plus 10 per cent for "special effort" and 20 per cent for "own management" (i.e. the ownership of capital). Then came a whole pyramid of social emoluments.

The first bus on the new road to Bilut last year.

Definition of Pay

Several details of this arrangement are being contested today, including the exact definition of basic pay (since 1952 mechanics have succeeded in raising their basic wage by two-thirds while the Histadrut's general wage rise was one-third only) and the length of the regulation working day, or rather the number of hours for which members are entitled to draw overtime. Whatever is decided on these issues, however, evades the main point that the discussion is being conducted on a cost-plus level detached from considerations of transport economics, actual wages, and competing services and cannot but appear arbitrary so long as calculations do not proceed from the cost of service and its value to the passenger on the individual line, deciding on the basis of these criteria what the volume and quality of transport should be and what income it can provide to the operator.

According to calculations published in the Bank of Israel report for 1957, the average salary of an Eshed member was IL671 a month as compared with IL431 earned by a salaried bus driver with the same number of dependents who worked under similar conditions. The difference amounted to some IL4m., i.e. a 20 per cent profit on the capital invested by the Eshed members, calculated at the current prices (though Eshed spokesmen have some qualifications as regards these figures). In addition, the Eshed management has stated that it would earnestly contemplate a cut in many fares, were it relieved of some responsibilities as a "public carrier" and allowed to fix its fares according to "what the traffic will bear." On the other hand, the present system inevitably perpetuates deficits and generates claims for new fare increases. One fails to see how these issues will be affected by co-opting some public bodies into Eshed's management. At the same time, one fails to understand why the public's approach to this intricate problem cannot be changed until such a step is taken.

M.E.I.D.C. FOR ARAB TRADE

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — The Middle East Industrial Development Corporation, established a few months ago by a group of West European industrial concerns to promote the industrial development of the Middle East (except Israel) and headed by Dr. Paul Rijkens of Holland, now has 236 shareholders in 16 different countries, Dr. Rijkens told a recent meeting of the Board of Directors in The Hague. With two offices, in The Hague and in Beirut, the MEIDC has a paid-up capital of 800,000 Swiss francs, plus a special $10,000-frame fund for defraying expenses.

Dr. Rijkens himself was for many years Unilever's President-Director. The other Dutch concerns represented in the M.E.I.D.C. are K.L.M., Philips, the Netherlands Trading Company, the Rotterdam Bank, the A.K.U. (the Artificial Silk Co. at Arnhem), the Albatross Superphosphate Co., the R. Netherlands Spirits Co., R. S. Stokvis, Heinkens Breweries and Zwolsman's Contractors. Three of these companies were founded by persons of Jewish origin.

Dr. Rijkens and other members of the Board of Directors recently visited the Arab countries and Iran, talked to leading local personalities in the industrial and financial fields and brought about the establishment of national groups of shareholders in the MEIDC, nearly all of which have now been formally constituted.

HIGH-SPEED COMMUNICATION

By BERNARD KAPLAN

NEW YORK (IANA). — A high-speed communication system that delivers a three-hour budget of wire service stories into a newspaper office within a matter of minutes was demonstrated here last month at the Institute of Radio Engineers convention.

Using two standard 15-word-a-minute teletype machines, the AVCOM compressor-expander system "squeezes" and transmits copy at a speed of 1,500 words per minute, in the following manner:

A wire service teletype operator punches up the copy on the teletype machine. Magnetic tape is then inserted into the AVCOM compressor-expander which shrinks the data to 1/50th of its original time length. In a "blip" of sound, the stories are flashed to newspaper telegraph desks where the tape is then run through a regulation teletype machine and the stories are expanded to their original length. The trunk line of the newspaper to the wire service, meanwhile, has been kept open for spot developments and not cluttered with less urgent stories.

Stocks and Commodities

Equities Easier in Tel Aviv

INDUSTRIAL and property shares were all easier on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange after a free recession in the past week. Africa-Palestine lost more than three points, Ata two, Meller 45 pruta and I.L.D.C. Kurdaneh, Assia, Tevah and Cold Storage showed smaller losses.

In the linked bonds section the turnover diminished with prices generally steady and fluctuations small both ways. Owing to the drawing at par or C-o-L index adjusted par of Keren Hayesod six and a half per cent bonds on July 10, the prices of these bonds were temporarily suspended. Delek shares went ex-final dividend, which makes eight per cent net for the whole year.

On the "curb," prices remained steady and I.O.P. shares turnover small. Demand for Housing Loan savings bonds increased.

Recovery Signs in U.S.

WALL Street was steady with a firm undertone as signs of recovery began to appear in some sectors of the U.S. economy. They are evident in such basic sectors as construction and durable consumers goods other than cars, but in other key areas, including steel, the recession continues.

After touching a new 1958 peak on Monday, the Dow Jones average for 30 industrials stood at 480 on Tuesday as against 478.15 last week, and for Rails at 119.75 as against 118.75.

In the meantime the U.S. Government reported that the 1957-58 fiscal year had ended with a deficit of $276,000m., $4,000m. more than 1956-57, reflecting revenue lost due to recession and mounting Government expenditures in space research, farm supports and anti-recession employment measures.

Credit Relaxations Cheer Markets in London

MARKETS were cheerful on the news of the credit control policy being relaxed at the end of the month. According to a statement in the House of Commons, the "ceiling" on total bank advances will be dropped and control will be exercised, if necessary, through liquidity restrictions. The Bank of England will be empowered to call for special deposits from the Banks from time to time. The credit squeeze will thus come to an end, and banks will be free to grant loans as they think fit.

Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 74.3 as against 73.9, and for Industrials 202.6 (198.3). Kaffirs were 73.5 as against 73.4.

Paris Irregular

MOVEMENTS were very narrow and irregular on the Paris Bourse. Among Internationals, oils eased but coppers and gold were maintained.

The Paris gold market continued fairly active with some offers emanating from gold received in Paris under the recent special authorization to holders of undeclared assets abroad.

One kilobar of gold stood at Ffrs. 514,000.—, and the Napoleon was Ffrs. 3,560.—, practically unchanged as against last week. The unofficial rate was Ffrs.440.— for the U.S. dollar and Ffrs. 1,245.—for the pound sterling.

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Ashkelon Wants Pioneers for New Centre

By PHILIP GILLON
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ASHKELON is in search of pioneers to take shops and offices in the urban centre of greater Ashkelon which is due to spring any moment from the blueprint stage to reality. The Minister of the Interior has approved the plan: Solel Boneh has undertaken to start work within a month on the building of 160 shops and offices covering an area of 7,000 square metres. Ashkelon's "down town" will be situated on the main road to the Dagon Hotel, between the Afridar and Antiquities neighbourhoods.

Ashkelon was planned as a model "neighbourhood town" divided into five independent units separated by green belts but having one common urban centre. It was hoped by this means to reconcile the "good neighbour" spirit of the village with the need for the facilities of a large town. The five neighbourhood units — Afridar, Migdal, the southern neighbourhood, the Antiquities Estate and Barnea — are all in varying stages of development; until now Migdal has served as the city centre in fact, although violently condemned in theory.

To date the Municipality, the Bank Leumi, Amidar, Solel Boneh and some private individuals have agreed to stake their belief in the planners by moving to the city-to-be. The City Council is trying high-pressure tactics to force Egged to establish its main station in the new centre. At the moment Egged operates from Migdal's crowded Herzl Street, an arrangement that is palpably and admittedly undesirable, and it wants to build a sub-station near the Histadrut building in Migdal, with a promise to set up the main station in the proposed urban centre as soon as circumstances warrant.

Egged contends that it cannot be the pioneer because it would be impractical — even impossible — to direct operations from a site that is at present completely empty. The Mayor believes that if Egged builds its station first, doubtful investors will be convinced and will move: he has the bus company under the whip because it clearly has to find some alternative to Herzl Street. Hence the Council has delivered a confident ultimatum which is at present under consideration by the co-operative's secretariat — so far Egged has offered to buy a site, prepare plans and build a sub-station in Migdal.

New Flats

Of the five neighbourhood units, Afridar should soon be completed by the building of some blocks of flats on the fringes. As a neighbourhood unit, it has proved a notable success (apart from the geographical disadvantage of the beautiful shopping centre being not in the middle of the unit but on top of the hill). The Antiquities Estate is to be occupied shortly by 400 families moving (somewhat reluctantly) out of the miseries of the *ma'barot*. The Southern neighbourhood is a typical match-box area designed by the impregnably geometrical minds of the Ministry of Labour. Barnea, on the other hand, is beautifully and elaborately planned with most magnificent boulevards and only five houses to date. The visionary of this "dream city," Mr. Segal, has disposed of a major part of his holdings to Solel Boneh. Included in the sale is the luxuriously-equipped night club which Mr. Segal opened one memorable night to fellow-internees from Latrun but has had to keep closed ever since. Solel Boneh will build somewhat superior housing units during the coming year, according to present plans, but obviously they will never create villas worthy of Hollywood or Rio de Janeiro.

Two Palaces

Despite Barnea coming down to fly an ordinary pitch, Ashkelon is to have two great palaces planned to be 800 square metres in area on 20-dunam sites on the way down to the Dagon Hotel. Mr. Ilin and Mr. Peyard, of the new Kaiser-Fraser factory, intend to pioneer in reasonable comfort.

Most apprehensive about the plans for the urban centre are the shopkeepers of Migdal. At the moment Migdal serves the entire area; its former Arab rabbit-warrens carry extensive stocks at reasonable prices. A corner in the wall can be worth anything up to IL10,000 in goodwill. But if the *ma'barot* are to be liquidated and the inhabitants moved to the Antiquities Area, if a new urban centre comes into high-class existence, what is to become of Migdal? The Mayor tells those inviting new premises to move westward. But suppose the town does not really move from Migdal, despite all the efforts of the planners?

The poor shopkeepers wriggle uneasily on the horns of their dilemma. It is impossible to please all the people all the time.

Export Premiums Must Be Fixed on Merits

By Our Economic Correspondent

PREPARATIONS are in progress for the coming orange season, and the growers' sales committee is soon to leave for its annual rounds of our foreign markets to arrange contracts. They go with the awareness that the last season was a profitable one — and that the coming season will be less easy. The Spanish groves have recovered and Europe's deciduous fruit crop looks better than last summer, while the U.S. recession, slowly creeping towards Europe, may leave a mark on the orange market, for the orange is only a recent comer to lower middle-class tables.

Everything must therefore be done for the sales success of the sizable Israel crop that is anticipated for this winter. Packing materials are being ordered and shipping and port facilities have to be expanded. Meanwhile the growers have renewed their fight for a foreign currency exchange premium to bring them into line with what other exporters are receiving.

The citrus industry received only the official dollar rate for export sales until, a year ago, it prevailed on the Treasury to grant it IL2.050 instead of IL1.800 per dollar. This was still 600 pruta less than many industrial exporters obtained, but it cost the Treasury roughly IL8m. although it got IL6m. of it back in income tax. Now the growers are demanding a higher premium, and the authorities base their opposition not only on the cost to the taxpayer, but on the fact that since the growers are unable to dispose of their product on the domestic market anyway, they will have to export it no matter what rate they get for it, so that there is no point in upping the premium—as long as the growers are making a profit.

Both of these assumptions deserve careful examination. Citrus still accounts for almost 40 per cent of our exports — even more if we include by-products. This success is due not only to the suitability of our soil and climate to this crop but also to what the growers have done for their groves in the way of mechanization, pest control, better packing and shipping. They are as near the goal of efficiency as any other branch of our economy, and bent on improving their methods further. The logical thing to do would be to encourage them in it; and since we cannot rely in the long run on the high profits of the past two seasons we should do everything to give the planters an incentive to streamline production, packing and shipping and conquer new markets. The easiest way to do it is to let them earn money by according them the same treatment as other exporters.

Profits and Taxes

As for the argument that the grower is making enough as it is, the dollar rate is not and should not be a means of regulating profits. We have income tax for this, and a stiff one at that. Nor would it benefit our economy if we insisted on giving export premiums only to those who "needed" them — for such producers include not only infant industries that have to be fostered but inefficient or otherwise marginal producers who are content to exploit the high prices on the domestic market and the differentials in import materials.

Lastly, it should be made clear that there is something altogether objectionable about differential dollar rates if they are fixed by bargaining between the exporter and the authorities, backed by group pressure. It robs the economy of one of its most important regulators within the price mechanism.

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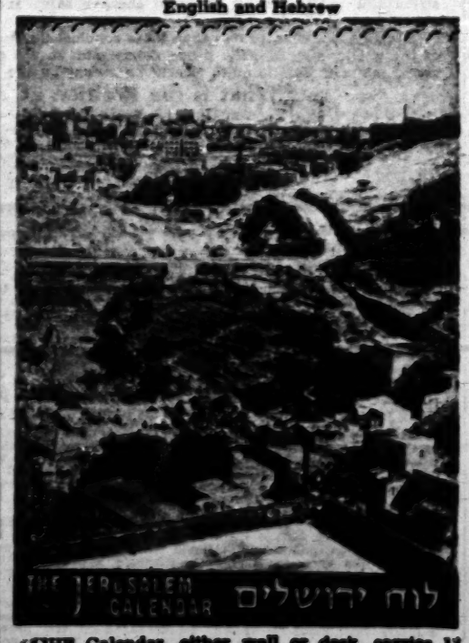

THE Calendar, either wall or desk, carries 13 descriptive pictures of life in Jerusalem, as well as a message from Mayor Gershon Agron — "Saga of Jerusalem," a history in miniature of the Capital of Israel.

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Communications: Plans for Next Decade

An Interview with the Minister of Transport

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAEL 1967: a country of three million people, covered by a fine network of roads, over which jet airliners zoom and helicopters fly happy citizens from Eilat to Kiryat Shmona in one hour and a half. Those who are less happy in the air travel on roads bearing large diesel trucks and perfectly run bus services managed by devoted drivers — or ride on trains between Eilat and Degania. Apart from the old-fashioned ports of Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jaffa, the maritime power which Israel has become is served by deep sea ports at Ashdot Yam and Eilat. Room will have to be found elsewhere for the water displaced by the two million tons taken up by an Israel merchant marine built in Haifa's shipyards.

This fully-fashioned vision of an Israel ten years hence was presented to this reporter by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, in his Jerusalem office. With the military concision which had characterized his War of Independence campaigns, Aluf Carmel outlined his Ministry's long-term plans for Israel's second decade. A population of three million would involve a jump in goods handled (both imports and exports) from 1957's 2,400m. tons to an expected 4,700m. in 1968; and overshadowing this consideration for Aluf Carmel is the security aspect, which demands an Israel as independent as possible of outside suppliers.

Mr. MOSHE CARMEL

Ports

At present this country has one deep-sea port at Haifa which can handle 2m. tons of goods per annum. The Tel Aviv and Jaffa harbours take care of another 500,000. These ports are already overtaxed and with exports steadily rising new facilities are urgently required, the Minister explained. Immediate improvements involve the expansion of Haifa port, including the lengthening of wharves by 520 metres, additional warehouses and installations. An outlay of IL8m. would be needed to bring the Port's handling capacity to 2.7m. tons within the next two years. The Minister revealed that an international tender would shortly be issued to find the most suitable contractor. Offers had already been received from French, British and Dutch firms.

Ashdot Yam

After a year-long survey, the Ministry has definitely decided on Ashdot Yam as the most suitable site for our southern deep sea port, Aluf Carmel reveals. With the aid of foreign experts — mainly French — the master plan will be ready by autumn and work will begin in 1959. The first ship will dock in a two-ship wharf in 1963, it is hoped. The entire project will take seven years and cost IL80m. At first, an annual 1m. tons of merchandise will be handled; at a later stage, it is hoped to double the harbour's capacity. The operation of this deep sea port would cut transport costs for citrus exporters from southern groves and cheapen the products of the Negev quarries.

Eilat

The deep sea port at Eilat is to be a joint project of the Ministries of Transport and Development. To be ready by 1965, it will cost IL40-45m. and building will soon commence, the Minister says. The need for the Port will increase with the years, for some one million tons of merchandise will pass through Eilat in the next five years.

The protected nature of Eilat Bay will allow the planners to build the wharves in sections. As there is no need for a breakwater, the jetty will be built into the open sea. The Minister pointed out that the fact that the water is 12-14 metres deep at a distance of 150 metres from shore would allow a ship to come in quite close. The jetty can be lengthened at will, he added.

The problem of trained personnel for the new ports is not acute. Many experienced harbour workers who are not being fully utilized at present in Tel Aviv-Jaffa harbour will find employment in Ashdot Yam.

Concerning port services, the Minister is convinced that the granting of concessions to a single contractor has justified itself in Haifa, but that does not necessarily mean that the Government will continue the practice in other ports.

Shipping

"The Bridge of Iron" as the Minister calls the merchant fleet, consists at present of 35 ships — mainly cargo boats — with a total displacement of 250,000 tons. It can be said that Israel has a completely new shipping fleet, and during the next four years it will reach a displacement of 600,000 tons with another 30 ships already ordered, including a Japanese oil tanker. The Ministry has an option on another tanker and it is almost definite that it will be acquired, Aluf Carmel revealed. No more passenger ships will be bought.

This country must become a maritime power by 1967 and the Ministry plans to achieve a fleet of 2,000,000 tons by then. This will involve doubling the merchant fleet between 1963-7. At present the source of the funds is uncertain.

A real problem is the preparation of suitable crews for the expanded fleet. Some 2,000 seamen man the ships at present, but some 10,000 will be required by 1967. The Ministry is to conduct special courses.

Shipyard

The proposed Haifa shipyard is in the last stage of planning, Aluf Carmel said. The Government enquiry commission headed by Mr. Y. Lobertowsky, future shipyard manager, is now touring Europe on a study mission. The Government will own 50 per cent of the yard, with Zim and Solel Boneh controlling 25 per cent each. It is hoped that within two years of its opening, the IL27m. shipyard will take care of all repairs. Later on it will build ships of up to 3,000 tons, possibly expanding to ships of up to 10,000.

Railways

The overall plan for Railways within a decade will include the operation of lines to Eilat and Degania, expanding present kilometrage from 640 to 1,100.

Last year the Railways carried nearly 8,000,000 passengers, hauled nearly 1.8m. tons of freight and had a turnover of IL40m. — which covered operational costs for the first time.

In the next two years it is planned to extend the Beersheba line to Dimona and then to Oron and ultimately Sdom and Eilat, the Minister declared. Another important plan is the re-opening of the Jezreel Valley line down to Tsemah and Degania. Another ambition of the Ministry is to connect Tel Aviv's Southern and Central Stations, so as to bypass Lydda. An immediate improvement will be an increase in branch lines to industrial and agricultural concerns. During the past three years, 80 such lines have been installed, half the cost being defrayed by the firms benefiting from them.

Simultaneously with this expansion, the Railways are increasing their rolling stock. Eight railcars will be added on next month. The ten-year plan for railways will involve an investment of IL80m. in lines, and IL45m. in equipment.

Immediate innovations include the installation of grain chutes in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and the improvement of passenger facilities in Jerusalem (IL30,000) and Tel Aviv South (IL20,000).

Haulage

The policy of the Ministry favours the standardization of road haulage, the Minister says. At present, of the 14,000 trucks of all types on the roads, 8,500 have been in operation for over 11 years. In order to bring haulage up to date it will be necessary to put into operation some 1,250 trucks annually. Cost: IL7m.

The Ministry will work for the introduction of heavier diesel models and the Government will shortly implement its decision to build a diesel engine factory. The project, which it will take seven years to carry out, was previously held up by the last-minute withdrawal of the foreign company involved. At present a Government committee headed by Mr. M. Starr, Controller of Road Transport, is investigating various proposals by French, German and local concerns, including Koor Ltd., Aluf Carmel revealed.

Buses

The present situation in passenger bus transport cannot continue, the Minister declares. The Government will have to impose its control over the cooperatives: the problem of ownership is not crucial in this case, whereas efficient services are, and the holder of a Government concession must carry out all conditions imposed by the Government, including control over fares, accounting, expenses, costing, wages, depreciation and routes. "If the cooperatives do not accept these conditions, the Government will have to seek other methods of providing the public with decent services," the Minister said, adding that 240 buses will have to be commissioned annually for the coming ten years, involving an annual investment of IL2.8m.

Civil Aviation

At present El Al's plans involve the operation of the fourth Britannia jet-prop airliner by next month, Aluf Carmel says. Until our own airliner is ready the Bristol Company has promised to lend us one of theirs. El Al will then dispense with the Constellations.

The Minister found it difficult to predict future policy. The coming decade will see the introduction of jet airliners into civil aviation, but the Ministry could not determine its policy until experts have accepted the jet liner as a commercial proposition. In the meantime, the Britannias will enable El Al to consolidate its position in word competition.

Lydda Airfield

The Ministry's decision to improve and enlarge the facilities at Lydda has almost been carried out, Aluf Carmel reports. One of the remaining tasks is building a two-kilometre runway for jets.

Internal Aviation

The near future will see the opening of a civil aviation airfield in Beersheba, and local airplanes would soon fly the Eilat-Beersheba-Lydda-Rosh Pinna run. Settlements in the North have demanded the opening of an airfield in Kiryat Shmona. If this is done, local residents will be able to travel from one tip of the country to the other in an hour and a half.

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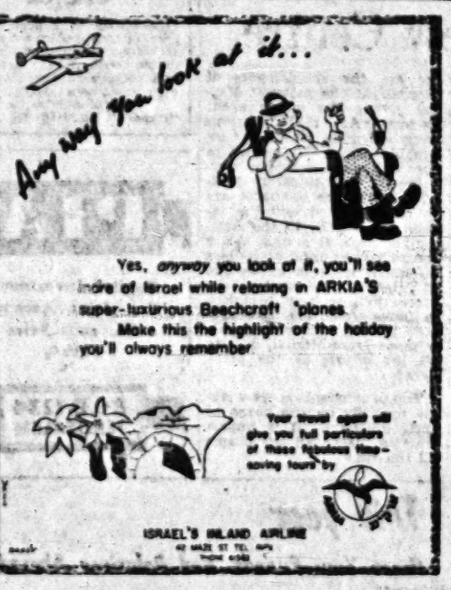

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Who Will Benefit by The Nationalization of Public Transport?

Suggestions for Nationalization of Egged (Eshed) — Israel's Leading Transport Cooperative

Mr. Lavon, Secretary General of the Histadrut, has lately submitted proposals with the object of altering the country's transport structure, by stressing the expediency of nationalizing co-operative transport. He has justified his arguments, as it were, alleging that such a step would tend to raise the efficiency of these services, strengthen public control, promote cheaper fares and bring other benefits to the public.

Reality, however, proves that these conclusions, far from being to the advantage of the public, *may actually prove detrimental to the country's economy and the national interest.* This is quite clearly borne out by the facts as stated hereunder:

What is the Position at Present?

1. EFFICIENCY

Egged's capacity for organization, and its efficiency have been singled out for praise by experts of the Ministry of Communications as well as by foreign experts.

This efficiency has played its part in helping to keep down fares; indeed, their rise has been far less spectacular than that of the general rise in the cost of living since the establishment of the State. One may also mention that, in most cases, it is the buses who wait for passengers—not vice versa.

2. PUBLIC SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

According to a speech by the Minister of Communications in the Knesset, public supervision (of Egged) is now at its peak. This is shown by the following facts:

The Ministry of Communications itself fixes the prices of fares and stipulates the routes to be maintained by Egged, regardless of their profitability (this goes particularly for distant settlements, border villages, and those routes carrying only a few passengers). Egged feels obliged to maintain full services out of a sense of duty to the country. It should also be mentioned that competition on the profitable routes (Haifa — Tel Aviv — Jerusalem) offered by trains, taxis and various private tourist bus organizations, is very keen. All talk of transport monopoly becoming irrelevant, since passengers obviously do have the choice of travelling as they please. Mention might also be made here of the local custom of transporting passengers in trucks (with police approval). Finally, one might add that it is the Government Printer who prints the tickets—not the Co-operative. The Government, therefore, exercises full control over the Co-operative's income.

3. MAINTENANCE OF COMPANY PROPERTY, AND DEVOTION TO WORK

It is self-evident that Egged members, feeling themselves to be partners in the enterprise as they do, look after their property and are devoted to their work. An Egged member will work as long as there is need to, and will frequently work additional hours—nor is he necessarily paid for this extra labour. Naturally he will make an effort to avoid waste. Internal check is also exercised by members with a view to improving organization and raising efficiency to a maximum. It is well realised that by so acting the enterprise and, consequently, the passenger, will benefit.

New members joining the Egged Co-operative pay "Entrance Shares" worth thousands of pounds which entitle them to join the enterprise. It is these shares which relieve the Government on public and national funds. Will Egged members—or others in their stead—exhibit the same sense of duty, efficiency and interest if they worked for a government transport enterprise?

4. SALARIES

There has been a great deal of discussion regarding the "high" salary of an Egged member. But does the public really know that an Egged member receives only IL371.500 monthly (this includes IL42.— for Management and property responsibility, as well as a premium for special effort). Naturally, Income Tax, Histadrut and other fees are deducted from this sum. Only when all accepted social benefits are added to this amount, namely: thirteen month's salary, holiday leave (graded by seniority), pension fund, National Insurance, work clothes, equalization fund, per diem expenses, etc., is the salary boosted to a total of about IL550, which actually is not the take-home pay of the member. The Bank of Israel report stating that an Egged member gets IL650 is misleading. It should be stressed that all the above mentioned social benefits are enjoyed by employees of all institutions in the country. It should also be pointed out that the salary of a hired driver is IL475, monthly, higher than that of a Member, and he has none of the duties and responsibilities burdening the regular members of the cooperative.

5. HARD WORKING CONDITIONS

The composition of the local population, coming as they do from almost every part of the world, each with a different mentality, makes the already hard job of the bus driver even more difficult. Passengers more often than not do not obey regulations and instructions, thus hindering the smooth flow of traffic with useless erguing with the conductors and drivers.

6. FARES

It is well known that the fares of local buses are relatively among the lowest in the world. While the prices of essential articles such as bread, clothing, buses, spare parts increased 5 to 7 fold since the establishment of the State, fares were only trebled. The logical conclusion is that these low fares are due to the efficiency, organization and devotion of the members of the largest transport enterprise of the country, "Egged" (Eshed), that receives no subsidy—not even cheaper spare parts or fuel—from the government.

In view of the foregoing facts there is only one conclusion that everyone will come to —that this is the right way of keeping a public utility service at top level efficiency, while at the same time maintaining the existing low fares for the benefit of passengers as well as the economy of the country.

EGGED
PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPT.

ARMS AND THE DRIVER

By WALTER SCHWARZ

WHAT does an Israel driver mean when he sticks his arm out? It can be any one of the following:

I am turning left. Don't overtake.
I am turning right. Overtake.
I am stopping.
I am starting.
I am putting something out to my passenger.

Mr. Arieh Amikam, head of Jerusalem District Traffic Police, does not agree. "We have a system of signals," he tells me, "an outstretched arm for turning left, an up-and-down wave for slowing down and a circling movement for turning right. This is taught to learner drivers and tested in the licence exams."

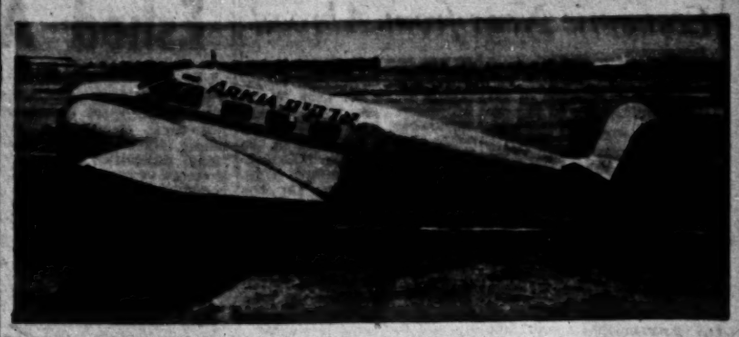
But Mr. Amikam is a good traffic policeman. A light comes into his eye when he talks about his speed traps on the level stretches of the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road; he has a fine democratic sense of the victims' rights (—"the length of the trap is always 20 metres longer than we calculate, to give them the benefit of every doubt"—).

He keeps a beflagged accident map in his office and concentrates his patrols on each month's black spot. (Last month, it was the fast but heavily cambered stretch around kilometre 35). His men accost lorries on the Kastel hill, oust the drivers and test the brakes.

Nor are the state authorities complacent about the accident rate. This month, on July 17, the Amendments to the (Mandatory) Traffic Ordinance come into force. After that, anyone found guilty of causing any accident involving damage or injury gets his licence suspended for three months — automatically. Anyone driving without a licence — or under the influence of drink — disqualified for three months.

Careless overtakers will get a minimum of two months suspended licence; so will anyone guilty of his second speeding offence within a year. And magistrates will be encouraged to give suspended prison sentences — i.e. prison if the offence is repeated.

We can then look forward to a quieter time on the roads. But Mr. Amikam should do something about signals: write pamphlets, put up signs, issue threats. He should take our word for it that Israel drivers don't know their signals, or if they do, they don't approve of them. Israel drivers are as skilful, their cars in not much worse condition, their roads rather better, than in most other countries but nowhere is the driver in such continual, terrifying ignorance of what the man in front plans to do next.



One of Arkia's new Beechcraft aeroplanes.

Flying Soars to Popularity

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Tel Aviv engineer takes his seat at 6.30 a.m. and 36 minutes later he steps out of a plane in Rosh Pinna, ready for the day's work in Upper Galilee. Eilat is one hour's flight from Lydda. In a matter of weeks, we shall be able to witness the remarkable sight of a Beersheba Beduin transferring from his camel to a plane bound for Haifa, and in the autumn helicopters will hop Tel Aviv businessmen, in their usual hurry, to Government offices in Jerusalem in 25 minutes.

In short, inland civil aviation in Israel is in for a spate of fast development, not intending to be left behind in the road, rail and underground transport expansion race now taking place in this country. More people today appreciate that mundane American expression, "Time is money" — and more than that, "Israel is now psychologically ready for internal air travel" is the way Mr. Ya'acov Hosman, the veteran General Manager of Arkia, puts it.

The Alouette gas-turbine helicopter, now in service with the Israel Defence Forces, is made by the Sud-Aviation Group, manufacturers of the Caravelle jet liner and the Vautour fighter-bomber. The civilian version of the helicopter will be delivered here soon. Photo by Braun

Rising Figures

Mr. Hosman points to charts on his office wall to prove his point. In 1950 Arkia, Israel's only inland airways, carried 13,500 passengers to and from Eilat, the only regular route until a month ago. In 1956, the figure had climbed to 28,330 and in 1957 it soared to 66,000. Current figures are well above last year's. On the other hand, since the opening of the new Eilat highway, Arkia freight loads on that run have dropped from 50 or 60 tons a month to 10.

Arkia now flies from five to eight Eilat flights daily, varying with the season and demand. The airline owns four Dakota DC3s, those old "war horses" of aviation which seat 32 passengers each, and two Beechcraft that carry nine commuters. The two smaller planes were delivered this year. If you ask Mr. Hosman whether domestic aviation pays, he will proudly inform you that Arkia has never taken a pruta in subsidies since it was set up by El Al and the Histadrut on a 50-50 basis in 1950. In the past three years, in fact, the company has made fat profits.

On June 2, Arkia opened its first "branch shop" from the profitable Eilat business (and special chartered flights), with scheduled daily flights from Tel Aviv to Haifa and Mahanayim, near Rosh Pinna, by Beechcraft planes. If bookings warrant, Dakotas are operated. The payload factor is 73 per cent, just short of the 75 to 80 required for a profit. A second daily flight to Mahanayim and back will be inaugurated on Tuesday. The return fare is IL19, with optional landings in Haifa. In a few weeks the line will be extended to Beersheba. The return fare from Tel Aviv will be about IL14, it was learned from Arkia. The trip will take about 20 minutes as against two hours by bus (four to Rosh Pinna).

The Upper Galilee flight also holds promise for freight cargoes, such as day-old chicks, fruit and vegetables to be rushed to Lydda for export. With no railway in Galilee, airtravel is at present the only alternative to road transport.

Helicopter Uses

Future inland aviation will necessarily have to take in the capital and the Negev. Since laying out air strips will require large investments (the one in Mahanayim was in existence before flights began) aviation experts are now engaged in a research study as to which aircraft would be the most suitable for Israel conditions. The Dakota requires some 1,100 metres of runway and the Beechcraft about 600, which is too much under present conditions. Helicopters and planes able to take off and land on short strips will be required.

Four four-passenger French Alouette II helicopters have already been acquired by a joint company owned by the Defence Ministry and the French industrialist, Mr. Skydlowski. Travelling at some 150 k.p.h. the 'copters can also be exploited for geological prospecting, crop dusting and sowing, topographical surveys, first aid and life-saving, traffic control, fire-fighting and other emergency duties. The French Navy employs them for submarine mine dredging. Among the jobs already booked for the helicopters are carrying fresh fish from the sea to markets, and various advertising stunts that have proved "hits" in other countries.

Arkia will operate these craft on commercial hops from Haifa to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

Delivery of the helicopters is expected in September. Each cost $67,000.

French and Scottish aviation planes have been demonstrated here in the past few weeks. Viewers gasped to see the Scottish "Twin Pioneer" take the air after a very short run. The plane requires a flat surface (the terrain can be rough) of 175 yards for taking off and 350 yards for landing, which makes it a very attractive proposition for Israel. It carries 16 passengers and a crew of two in a ventilated cabin and can easily be converted to carry two tons of cargo, or to military uses. Its drawback is that it is a slow craft (cruising speed about 200 k.p.h.) and rather expensive at $63,000. The "Twin Pioneer's" local agents say that it could be delivered within six months.

The French "Super Broussard," known as the "two-ton flying truck," is a very good plane for freight transport or can carry 17 comfortably seated passengers. It, too, requires a much shorter runway than the planes in service here now, and would cost some £50,000. Two hundred Broussards are now flying with various French airlines, and this is the up-to-date version. It will have its test flights in October and delivery could probably be arranged within 18 months.

Skyways of Future

The "Super Broussard" and "Twin Pioneer" seem to be the most suitable planes available to meet the immediate development needs of Israel's internal aviation programme, and the experts are expected to decide within three months which and how many of the planes are to be purchased.

In reply to the question "Is internal aviation really necessary for a tiny country?" the experts point to the map. Within Israel's elongated 21,000 sq. kilometres, the changes of topography and terrain are almost phenomenal, and only the plane is unaffected by them. It would be interesting to calculate how much faster development projects could be carried out if key men were able to save time and wear and tear on their nerves by flying to Sdom or Timna instead of going by road.

Undoubtedly, the sky is the place for many Israel highways of the future.

Travel in Ancient Days

By ARTHUR SAUL

SUPER JET planes, Tiger buses, diesel trains and streamlined ocean liners are all very well but people got about pretty fast in ancient times as well, if legend is to be believed. The ordinary methods of travel were on foot, by camel or donkey and, for the privileged few, by horse. Those who were even more distinguished and not a little spoiled, could be carried on a litter. In the days of the Second Temple they tell of a woman of priestly family who was so aristocratic that all her life her delicate foot never so much as touched the ground.

THE speed of these means of transportation really was not very great and if we today measure our journeys in miles or kilometres, the days of the Bible used as their standard of distance the unit of "a day's journey." In a caravan this might amount to something like 20 kilometres per day. But before we begin to feel so superior to the ancients, we should realize that all things are relative. Tomorrow our children, perhaps, and certainly our grandchildren will be measuring their travel in units of something like tens of thousands of kilometres an hour. (Experiments are already being made with rocket mail which will deliver a letter from Europe to America in a few minutes.) They will laugh at our slow crawl through the world's atmosphere at a miserable 2,000 kilometres an hour.

SOLOMON, according to the ancient fables, did all right. He used to employ a magic carpet for his more urgent journeys. This conveyance of his was 60 miles long and 60 miles wide and was made of green silk interwoven with fine gold. He had no radio to keep him on course or give him the news in transit; but since he understood the language of insects and birds, they would pass on the tidings of everything that was happening on earth as he sped along.

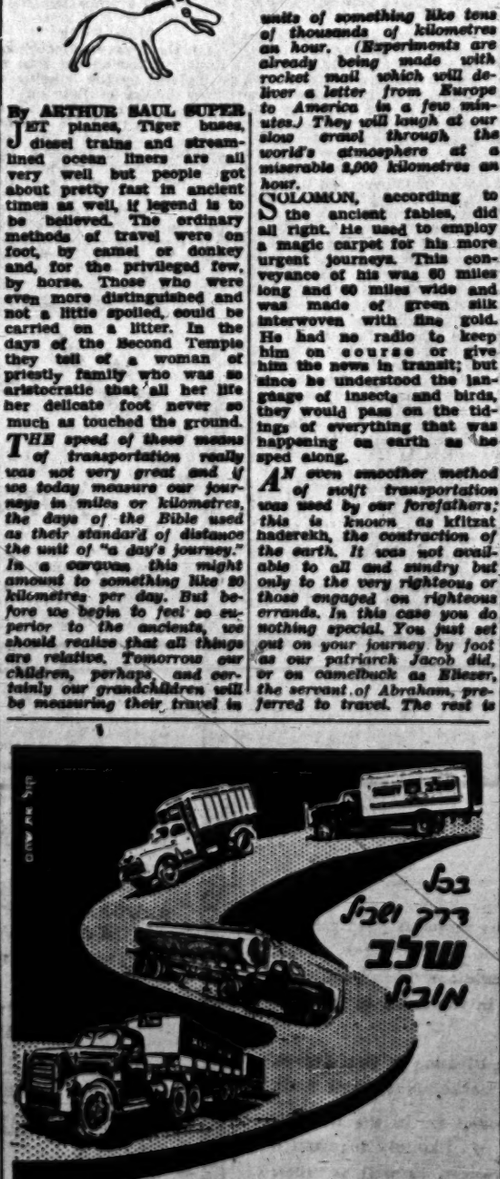
AN even smoother method of swift transportation was used by our forefathers; this is known as kfitzat haderekh, *the contraction of the earth. It was not available to all and sundry but only to the very righteous or those engaged on righteous errands. In this case you do nothing special. You just set out on your journey by foot as our patriarch Jacob did, or on camelback as Eliezer, the servant of Abraham, preferred to travel. The rest is taken care of by Providence. Jacob left Beersheba in the morning and apparently was in Haran before a day had passed. He was on foot, the only thing he had with him was his staff. There could have been only one explanation:* kfitzat haderekh. *The earth in between contracted and got him there quicker. The same method was employed by Eliezer. Going from Canaan to Mesopotamia to choose a wife for Isaac, he also made it in less than a day.*

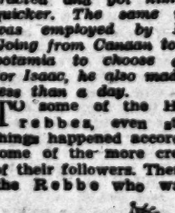
TWO some of the Hassidic rebbes, even stranger things happened according to some of the more credulous of their followers. There was the Rebbe who was delayed on a Friday afternoon. The hours sped by and he could not get to his home by Sabbath until a miracle occurred. It was Shabbat to the right, Shabbat to the left of the Rebbe, Shabbat behind and Shabbat in front of him; but just where the Rebbe himself was travelling it was still Friday afternoon.

THERE is also the perfectly true story of the pious old lady who travelled to Australia from the Old Country and settled in Sydney, New South Wales. She was so perplexed and confused by the business of the loss or gain of a day over the International Date Line that henceforth she kept two days Shabbat for the rest of her life.

LEGEND is kind to the poor beast of burden, the donkey, which was the most common method of travelling in ancient Israel and most other places for that matter. This animal complained to Providence about its absolutely hideous voice and was told that its reward would be that on its back the Messiah would one day come riding in glory to redeem Israel and all mankind. This, by the way, will be the same ass that Abraham rode on on the way to the sacrifice of Isaac. Moses' wife rode it on her journey into Egypt and its mother was that upon which the prophet Balaam rode when he went forth to curse Israel. Naturally, being a she-ass, she could talk and that to a better effect than even the eloquent but malignant heathen prophet.

BUT this still did not save the ass, even in ancient times, from being used as a term of abuse, as in our own day. Call a taxi driver with whom you have a driving dispute a fool, or idiot or numbskull; these are accepted as reasonable criticism. Call him Hamor, and you are using fighting words. It was so among the ancients. "If someone calls you ass," says the Tractate Baba Kama, "you might just as well get a rope and hang yourself." There is also the following useful tip: "If someone tells you you have asses' ears, pay no attention to him; but if two people say so to you, go and get yourself a saddle and halter right away."

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Do-It-Yourself Car

The new Nobel 200

MOTORING history is being made in London with the introduction of the world's very first "Do It Yourself" car, the cheapest conventional automobile on four wheels marketed anywhere in the world today. Its ex-U.K. factory price is well below £200. Called the "Nobel 200," it is the completely redesigned, improved and perfected version of the German Fuldamobil of which some 12,000 have so far been built.

The two models in production can be obtained either as c.k.d. kits (Completely Knocked Down component parts which make up the car) or, alternatively, the finished car, ready to drive away.

The "Nobel 200" hard-top limousine is made of polyester fibre-glass (considered a big advance in passenger safety) —gaily coloured and beautifully styled. The other model is a "multi-purpose" van-cum-station-wagon (weight 360 kg.) which lends itself to a variety of uses. Complete weather protection is provided by a canvas top which is attached to erected guard rails. This is the ideal tradesman's delivery van or the maintenance-man's runabout. Both models are powered by the famous Sachs 200 (10 h.p.) engine produced in the world's largest small-engine factory. This most efficient and highly reliable fan-cooled motor is ideally suited for both tropical and arctic climates as the engine can neither boil nor freeze.

The Nobel 200 provides safe and comfortable transportation for two adults and two children plus luggage on the rear bench seat. The average cruising speed is 80 k.p.h., with a fantastic fuel consumption of over 40 kilometres per litre. Both models provide sleeping accommodation for two people by a very simple conversion of the front seat.

Israel Leads with Britannias; Chances of Surviving in Jet Age

By Our Aviation Reporter

TO be is to prepare. The pride which unconsciously underscores most of what El Al people say can be traced back to the airline management's foresight and daring several years ago. Today El Al has won a firm place among international air companies. It carries half of Lydda's air traffic. But, the "battle of 1962" looms ahead, and those who are interested in the future of Israel's national airline will have to think deep and prepare for that year, when civil air transport enters the jet age. How will El Al, with four Britannia jet-props on hand, fare in the face of this competition?

Today these Britannias — and consequently El Al and the know-how for which it stands—reign supreme over the Atlantic. The statistics are here to prove it. In January, the first full month of weekly Britannia flights, El Al carried 2,143 passengers, slightly less than in the same month last year. February figures were already 2,708 passengers against 1,985 last year. In March, with three flights a week, the airline carried 5,018 passengers as compared with 2,936 the previous year; and in April, 6,784, very nearly double the total of 3,444, a year before.

Luck and Ingenuity

Here a remarkable change took place. In 1957, the number of passengers had dropped in summer: 4,261 carried in May, 4,773 in June; this year, the increase continued: 7,091 in May, 7,835 in June. The overall figure for the first half of 1958 is 31,579 against 19,063 last year.

But the statistics for El Al's transatlantic routes, on which it operates only Britannias, show even more clearly to what extent luck and ingenuity accompanied the El Al managers' decision to order a new aircraft that had not proved itself at the time. In January, 436 passengers crossed the Atlantic in El Al's planes, (compared with 313 in January 1957); in February, 706 (435); in March, 1,236 (589); in April, 1,617 (428); in May, 1,836 (621); in June, 3,011 (1,030). The total is 8,882, much more than double the previous year's 3,453.

So far, there has been no indication that the Britannia has lost any of its appeal, despite frequent complaints about lateness, as well as rough edges in passenger service. El Al's freight-and-passenger load factor for the last week in June, for instance, was 89.8 per cent — a remarkable figure for any airline. In fact, in February, March and April, El Al led all other transatlantic companies with passenger load factors in the economy class, of 61.2, 75.2 and 87.7 per cent respectively.

It is self-evident that such a success could not depend solely on the kind of aircraft the company uses. The technical branch of El Al have won their laurels not only by establishing several world speed records but by maintaining the aircraft in top condition. (The administrative branch has apparently not kept pace altogether.) The El Al base in Idlewild today handles the Britannias of a foreign company, Aeronaves de Mexico. It redounds to the credit of El Al's ground personnel in New York that they could handle the 35 Mexican flights in May practically without expanding their manpower establishment.

There is also, of course, El Al's very heavy advertising budget for its flights, especially in the U.S. No Israel company, perhaps, ever undertook such massive publicity here or abroad. Of course, the goods fit the bill and the result was that the company was able to cover part of its publicity by cutting down on its sales expenses. Overall result: the first six months of this year were fat months, and Aluf Ephraim Ben-Arzi could confidently predict that El Al was on its way out of the red. It is obvious that the super speed of the flights that has so considerably reduced flying time between here and Europe and the U.S. has more than made up for the grumbling caused by all the "bugs" that came with a new and untried aircraft.

But the 1962 threat? The popular picture is that jets will supersede conventional planes, that there will be no one left to fly in the "obsolete" Starliners and Britannias, and that the years of effort that went to establish a good name for a small company — for El Al is, after all a very small company — will be nullified in a day. The answer, so it seems, is to place an order for some promising version of a jet airliner and be ready to compete with other jets.

On analysis, however, the future of the jet is not so simple as that. By 1962, most great companies of the world will have on their hands many perfectly good aircraft, barely four or five years of age, which they will not know how to exploit. A transatlantic jet will probably fly one-third faster than the piston-propelled plane and one-fifth faster than the jet-prop; it will take about 130 passengers. It will cost much more to exploit, for a jet requires more fuel than a jet-prop. To be popularized, air travel will have to be much cheaper than it is today but it will certainly not be cheaper so long as fares are set according to the best standard equipment on the market. In airline parlance, the problem is "fare differentiation."

British Moves

The British seem to be all for it. Questions have been asked in Parliament about the stand of the British Government at the forthcoming IATA conference. Obviously, if it is resolved that travel in old-model, though perfectly airworthy, aircraft is "to be cheaper than in extra-new, extra-fashionable and extra-speedy jets, the wide gamut of piston and turbo-prop planes now in operation will gain a new lease on life. It would therefore seem logical for El Al to bow out of the first row of record-breakers into a second line of "best among the not so new."

Scooter Fever—Despite Price

By MIRIAM DAYAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NO less gripping than party loyalties, the most recent rivalry that has cropped up in Israel is scooter loyalty. Vespa and Lambretta fans are all firmly convinced that their model is the thing and the other lacking in this or that detail. They become technical experts when it comes to describing the defects of the other make.

Vespa arrived first in the local field. Between 6,500 and 7,000 have already been sold, and the average monthly sale today is about 270. The price is IL1,470, including spare wheel and tools but without fixtures. Those who want their scooter to be an all-the-year-round vehicle, invest in the plastic roof, which gives the impression of an airplane cockpit racing through the streets, having taken leave of the wings and fuselage.

Some 600 scooter fans belong to the Vespa clubs, with branches throughout the country. We learn that membership ranges from a professor in the Technion to agricultural workers and factory employees, from residents of the Hatikva Quarter to the residential areas of the Carmel. The main activity of the club has been cross-country trips, where formerly cycle-clubs filled that role.

Among the scooterists who visited Sdom, we are told of a 76-year-old woman, whose husband, a non-driver, rode pillion. Social activities, record evenings and dances are included in club activities, but we may assume that comparing notes on motors and fuel consumption form the main topic of conversation.

The Lambretta scooter is brought in parts from Italy by Koor Ltd., assembled here by the same firm and sold throughout the country by M. Auerbach, making Koor and Innocente Ltd. of Italy partners in the growing Lambretta business here. Demand is increasing for this small vehicle among Israelis. The Lambretta agents deeply regret the Government's taxation policy. Taxes and duties on either the Vespa or the Lambretta total IL812 or 60 per cent of the retail price.

Lambretta also claim that their product has proved itself under very difficult road conditions here, especially in the Negev. They cite large-scale purchases for Jewish Agency instructors in immigrant villages who have to cover rough territory.

Although it may seem to us that Israel has suddenly become a large-scale buyer of scooters, the few thousand we have imported are very little compared to the one-and-a-half-million that have left the Piaggolo plant in Milan for the highways of the world. South American countries come close to rivalling Italy, still the champion scooter fans. The price in Italy to the consumer is much lower, and there it can justifiably claim to be a people's vehicle. No licences are required, and there is no age-limit for drivers.

Latest in Railway Stock

Israel Railways new diesel engine is in striking contrast with the first steam locomotive to set out from Jaffa. (See below)

Jerusalem Line: Colourful Past

By THEODOR F. MEYSELS

ABOUT the only one of the country's institutions whose anniversary is consistently forgotten is the Jerusalem Railway. No one ever seems to have remembered to celebrate a jubilee of this railroad, although it was the first in the Middle East. It was opened by a Jerusalem Jew, Joseph Bey Navon, the brother-in-law of Israel Frumkin, editor of "Havatselet," in 1892, when the Hejaz and Baghdad railways were not even German pipe-dreams.

In its old age, the Jerusalem Railway may be suffering heavily from the competition of motor transport, but in its youth the narrow-gauge train could not even beat the two-horsepower of the Austrian mail-cart, that has since been immortalized on Israel stamps. Navon's company was prohibited by its statutes from transporting other than the Turkish mails. Vainly did the Austrian postmaster in Jerusalem try to persuade the Austrian Consul General to let him use consular bags for the ordinary mails: this worthy did not want to start a diplomatic incident with the touchy Turks. The postmaster wrote applications for a week, until he realized that the horse-drawn cart, with relays in Bab-el-Wad and Ramle, regularly reached Jaffa before the train.

The first train at Jaffa 1892.

Theodor Herzl noted in his diary in 1898:

> The departure from Jaffa alone took us one hour. The voyage in the narrow, sticky, glowing, crowded compartment was torture. En route through the disconsolate, deserted landscape I started a fever, and I got more and more feverish and tired the more we drove into the Sabbath.

12-Hour Journey

Despite such personal experience, Herzl considered the Jewish Colonial Trust acquiring the railroad, but nothing came of it. Meeting Navon Bey in Paris years later, Herzl was not favourably impressed by this pioneer of Mid-Eastern railroading.

According to Baedeker, in 1912 the train journey to Jerusalem took four hours. The fare in third class (not recommended) was 25 piastres, rather expensive considering that the pound sterling was worth 194 piastres. The First World War brought unexpected growth to the Jerusalem Railway. It sprouted side-lines to Beersheba, El Auja and Gaza, all of which, however, withered away again.

The change to full-gauge when the Palestine Railway took over the line did not do much to shorten the journey. Not enough was done to improve the track, and the rolling stock, especially the engines, remained fit for a museum until the coming of Israel Railways.

In 1938, when I took the train with a special permit as its only civilian passenger, I was cleaned out at poker by the escort so that I had to walk home from the station. Those were the days when an armoured trolley preceded the train, when the guards in the bridge towers let their ladders down cautiously, when one entered the station buildings through a system of slit-trenches — in short, the time when anyone who had nothing better to do just went and blew the poor railway up.

Ticket Punchers

No wonder it gave up the ghost and ceased running until World War II, ironically, brought peace to the tortured railroad. I took the first train to Tel Aviv, on April 1, 1940. Then a return ticket to Tel Aviv cost 100 mils, a bargain even at a time when the taxi lines were undercutting each other in furious competition; but the hitch was that you had to return immediately if you wanted to get home the same day. The tickets were punched by a commission of worthies whose ranks were spelled out in brass letters in three languages on their breasts: the Conductor, the Ticket Examiner, the Guard and an unnamed underling who punched the actual holes. This was the outfit on which all the Arab notables got jobs for their poor relations.

After another spell of blowings-up and bombings, I had my first ride from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv on the Israel Railways on August 26, 1949. The stationmaster wrote my ticket out in long-hand and only a single functionary was on hand to punch it, but the return ticket had gone up to 450 prutot. Highlights of the trip were the now abandoned stops at Beit Safafa and Battir, where a number of cossacks whose shirt pockets were stuffed with spurious bargain Parker pens boarded the train.

With its second change of management and its new rolling stock the Jerusalem line has finally come of age. But one characteristic remains to this day: sovereign contempt for tourism.

Compete in Comfort

It is still impossible to make the round-trip to Beersheba in one day from Jerusalem, a facility which would compensate to some extent for the coach operators' refusal to run tours from Jerusalem. There is still no optional stop at the abandoned station of Deir-aban, which would open the most wonderful mountainscape of Judea to tourism.

Most important, however, the railway management does not appreciate that while it will never be able to compete with the taxi in time on the Jerusalem run, it could most easily compete in comfort. The taxi journey means nearly 90 minutes of cramped discomfort. Many people would willingly pay the same fare for a comfortable journey lasting two hours. Now that the engines are thoroughly up-to-date, why cannot some of the modern sightseeing Pullmans of which Europe has so many be acquired for the scenic Jerusalem run and for a future direct train from Jerusalem to Beersheba? Simultaneously there must be a reorganization of the poor cafeteria service on the trains and a switchover to espresso coffee, really cold beer and good sandwiches. One could even have a tape-recorded sightseeing commentary playing in the tourist coaches...

Trucking Transportation Hits Railways

Short-Haul Rates Work Against Cheap Rail Freight

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Government fixed railway freight charges at a specially low rate, about one third below truck rates, in order to serve industry, but recent developments on the haulage market have resulted in a serious drop in railway freight receipts.

The low rates were one of the factors that have kept the Railways steadily in the red, to the tune of IL1.6m. in 1956/57. Last year increased freight volume reduced this to IL300,000 but this is only the operating deficit, with an additional standing deficit of IL35.m. to cover interest and depreciation; and during the first two months of the present fiscal year, a marked drop in freight already points to a bleak future for the accounts. During April, the cargo handled was down to 130,000 tons, a drop of 20,000 from April, 1957; and in May, to 108,000, or 30,000 tons less than in May, 1957.

What has brought this situation about? Experts point to the indiscriminate and seemingly unplanned import of a large number of giant trucks and their deployment on the market.

After the Sinai campaign, the authorities decided that the country's fleet of trucks was below the safety level and an immediate spurt of imports was effected. Large numbers of very big trucks, of 16 tons and above, were imported and sold to the existing haulage cooperatives. The Government also encouraged kibbutzim to acquire trucks, and they did so with an apparent disregard for their actual needs. In order to finance their purchases, all these buyers had to get rid of their existing, often obsolete, vehicles to individual drivers. These were bought up because the haulage business was booming due to the truck shortage, and this frustrated the Government's sound intention of replacing outdated stock. Hardly a lorry was taken off the road: the booming business slumped, and fierce competition resulted in rate cuts — from IL40 to IL30.500 per ton on the Beersheba-Eilat run, for instance, although here the building of the new highway was also a factor. On the Haifa-Tel Aviv route, charges fell from IL6.500 to IL4.500 per ton.

Subsidised Rate

This was still well above the railway's own subsidized rate of IL2.500. In fact, all plants which have their own rail sidings have stuck to the railroad, but for all other delivery points the Railways must employ the co-ops' trucks to haul the goods from the rail head to the factory. It is this short haul that has played havoc.

The established haulage co-ops have a monopoly grip on most of this short haul work; unwritten but exclusive concessions in the ports of Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jaffa and at the principal railway stations. Safe from competition, they have been able to keep their prices at a level that is out of all proportion to prices on the competition-bound highways. Short-haul freight remains IL1.500 per ton for any distance up to 10 km., plus another 640 pruta for porterage from rail car to truck.

In short, while the Railway carries a ton of goods from Haifa to Tel Aviv for IL2.500, it must pay an additional IL2.140 to shift the cargo to a plant that may be only a kilometre from the station. Thus the owner pays the Railway IL4.640 per ton whereas he could carry his cargo by truck for only IL4.500. He does not, of course, have that the trucker is charging a cut-throat price that takes no account of depreciation or replacement capital and that must sooner or later lead to a collapse of his business.

There is another reason why the Railways lose business to the trucks. Port clearing agents receive a fixed percentage commission from their clients for hauling arrangements. They will obviously prefer ten per cent of the IL4.500 per ton charged by truckers to ten per cent of the IL2.500 from the Railways. Besides, the Railway commission will appear in every book.

The obvious answer would be a fleet of Railway-owned trucks enabling it to execute its port-to-plant service on its own. However, the Government has rejected this suggestion. As a second best the Railway management is now reportedly negotiating with the co-ops for lower short-haul charges. If these fail, there will ultimately be no alternative to a railway-lorry pool. This of course would again increase the country's already overexpanded truck fleet. A way out might be found by earmarking these trucks for the Army's use in an emergency.

Panicky Imports

Experts point out that the trucking crisis might have been avoided with foresight and proper planning instead of the somewhat panicky import and distribution to all takers. The *kibbutzim*, urged on by their party leaders in the various Ministries, bought trucks that they often had no use for and are now ready to take cut prices for the opportunity of keeping them and their drivers working without any profit. The establishment of two Eilat-bound trucking firms, "Tovala" for the Government, and "Tabbura" for the *kibbutzim*, has also resulted in overstocking on that route. The influence of two Ministries — Development headed by Mapam and Transport by Ahdut Ha'avoda — is quite obvious.

The Railways' influence in keeping haulage prices down is clear from the most perfunctory study. On the Tel Aviv-Beersheba route (107 km.) trucks charge IL3.250 a ton because they must compete not only amongst each other, but with low rail freights as well. The same holds for the 97 km. haul between Haifa and Tel Aviv, which costs IL4.500 by truck. On the other hand, for the Haifa-Tiberias run, a distance of only 60 km., the truck freight rate stands at IL6 per ton! It is true that this route is more difficult, but the fact that there is no rail competition is the main factor.

The railways might therefore find it most profitable to invest in new lines to Galilee in order to get a slice of the heavy Haifa-Galilee traffic. However, the Government has decided that in this field, too, the Railways must serve as a tool of development. Therefore all expansion has been directed to the Negev. A 57-km. stretch from Beersheba to Dimona, already under construction, should be completed by the end of the fiscal year, and an additional 27 kilometres are being surveyed from Dimona southeast to the Oron phosphates centre. This terrain is very difficult and either tunnels or large bridges will make the track expensive. Future plans call for an extension from Oron southeast to Ein Hatseva and thence due south to Eilat. From Ein Hatseva it is proposed to drive a branch line back north to Sdom, and another to the projected port at Ashdod. The Railways will go ahead when the necessary funds are forthcoming.

PARKING PANGS

By EPHRAIM KISHON

Columbus: Hill, Great Chief, you are facing the envoy of the glorious Spanish throne.
Indian: Sorry, on Tuesdays and Thursdays parking only on the Pueblo side!

NEW YORK. — ONE vitaminic morning, my extreme upper left molar awoke from its hibernation and started aching. I asked Auntie Trude whether she knew of a good dentist in the neighbourhood. Auntie named three who lived practically next door, which in New York means that their clinics are not more than 25-30 kms. away as the crow flies. I asked which of the three was the best.

"Which is the best?" — Trude puzzled. "That depends. The first lives downtown and you must be born under a lucky star to find a parking place there. Now the second is a much better dentist because there is a direct bus line between his clinic and the nearest cheap parking lot. But the best of them is Dr. Birnbaum, who lives in the suburbs and says in his advertisements that you can sometimes find a place to park in the near-by side streets..."

By then my jaw had swollen considerably, so I hurried down, bought a used car and dashed out to Dr. Birnbaum's. It did not take me long to find his house, as well as the nearby side streets. The only trouble was that every square centimetre was taken up by a car. For a while I circled the block like a misguided satellite, but then a miracle happened: a solid American citizen was tinkering with the door of his car. Straightaway I swerved up to him:

"Are you leaving, Mister?"

"Am I leaving?!" — he could hardly believe his ears. "For two years, Mister, I have waited for this place, and I grabbed it only last fall, when the hurricane swept away all the cars that were parked here..."

Only then did I notice that his car was covered with two inches of dust, as were all the other cars I could see. I asked the American where, if so, I could park my car.

"God knows"—he scratched his head. "They say that in Texas there still are a few empty parking places left. Don't forget, mister, that every year we get five million more cars, and year by year our cars get longer by about 35 cms. According to the latest Gallup poll, 83 per cent of the population consider the lack of parking space the United States' most burning problem, while atomic war got only 11 per cent..."

With that, the American pulled out a Vespa from his car and hopped on it. I asked him why he didn't lock his car?

"What for? No one steals cars hereabouts. Where could they park them?"

My tooth drove me on. Cars at the kerb were more numerous than sand in the sea on the Sabbath. And where there was no car, a sign read: "No parking from July to June." Or: "No parking from 12-5 and from 5-12." Or there was a big, red fire hydrant which one may not even approach within hailing distance, because of the fire danger. At the edge of the city I found a sign saying: "Parking permitted for 1½ hours on August 7, 1958, between 3-4 p.m." I considered waiting it out, but my tooth wouldn't let me.

Then I had a lucky break. In front of a big building I discovered an empty space and a shield on which was written: "Free parking for clients." Lightning quick I parked, whereupon a bouncer in reverse showed up and pushed me into the office of an insurance company.

The clerk took out the official price list.

"For 90 minutes' parking, a $10,000 fire and hail policy is the minimum."

I explained to the clerk that the only thing hail could smash would be my car, which I would not mind under the circumstances.

"All right. For a $3,000 accident insurance I can offer you half an hour."

"Then I'd rather leave my car here and buy a new one."

"As you like. You wouldn't be the first..."

I drove on toward the parking meters, but in front of a movie house people kept dashing out every hour to put a coin in the meter.

After a while I ran out of gasoline and darkness fell. I entered a gas station, and while they filled up the tank I told the attendant that I was going to the rest room. Once there I climbed out the window, crawled through some sort of dark corridor, slung through a store room, and sprinted out the back door. I found myself in a narrow, dark place. It was my car, which the experienced attendants had placed in front of the back door.

"What else could you do with my car?" — I groaned. "Let's hear your offers."

"OK, Mister. Oil change — ten minutes, overhaul — half an hour. Painting one hour."

"Paint her green. And change the oil."

I set out for the dentist on the double, because the garage men had warned me that if I did not show up exactly after an hour and ten minutes they would incinerate my car in a specially constructed furnace. Soon I ran out of breath, so I boarded a bus and continued by taxi from the terminus. It took me 42 minutes to reach Dr. Birnbaum's house so I had to turn back straightaway. I came to the service station in the nick of time: they were already pouring kerosene on the car.

By then I knew what I had to do.

I drove back to the dentist and smashed into a lamp post in front of his house. Relieved, I climbed out of the wreck and finally made the clinic. Towards the end of the treatment, an angry honking came from the street. Another patient of Dr. Birnbaum's was blowing his horn behind my former car. As he caught sight of me he growled:

"Say, who do you think you are to keep this lamp post all to yourself?"

I had to admit that he was right. Only the very rich can afford the luxury of a private lamp post in the New World.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

THE CLUB FOR MOTORISTS

Founded in July 1949 by some 25 enthusiastic motorists, members of the former Palestine Automobile Club, the AUTOMOBILE CLUB & TOURING ASSOCIATION OF ISRAEL now numbers close to a thousand members. As in all other countries, it is becoming an integral part of the life of the general motoring public here by popularizing touring to all parts of the country, facilitating motoring abroad for Israelis and motoring in Israel for foreigners, cooperating with the Government Customs, Tourist, and Road Transport departments, and promoting road safety and courtesy.

It is the only organization in Israel authorized to issue international driving licences which enable a motorist to drive almost anywhere in the world without undergoing driving tests, and carnets de passages and triptyques which allow motor vehicles to pass customs frontiers without paying duties or leaving any deposit.

Contrary to the Palestine Club whose membership was limited, the Israel Club with its Head Office in Beit Hadar, Tel Aviv, and Representatives in Haifa and Jerusalem, is open to all motorists, motorcyclists and scooterists conforming to its Constitution and abiding by its rules for good conduct on the roads.

Among the many privileges which members enjoy are the services of two road scouts, legal and technical advice, maps and other publications on road transport and legislation, reductions at recommended hotels and service stations, lectures, excursions, etc. A popular feature instituted by the Club is the annual Motor Gymkhana where motorists attempt to prove their skill and spectators are treated to exhibitions of motoring fun and frolics.

The Club is affiliated with the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile and the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, the two principal international automobile and touring associations.

(communicated)

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BEST FOR OLDER CARS-A "MUST" FOR NEW CARS

DREAM OR PROPHECY

THE RELIGIOUS KIBBUTZ MOVEMENT. Compiled and edited by Aryei Fishman. 186 pp. Jerusalem: Religious Section of the Youth and Hehalutz Department of the Zionist Organization.

By Rabbi S. M. LEHRMAN

IF it was considered difficult to be a good Jew even when immured within the ghetto, how much more difficult is it to implement all the laws of the Torah, Talmud and Shulhan Arukh in a Jewish State? This question may sound paradoxical, but the entire problem of how best to reconcile the demands of Judaism with the running of a modern Jewish nation bristles with problems and paradoxes, anomalies and anachronisms.

Has it occurred to many that the Torah was given to the Children of Israel before they had a country to dwell in, while they were still wandering in the wilderness with the Promised Land beckoning to them? Moreover, that the detailed explanations of the Torah in the form of the interminable discussions on *Halakhic* points found in the Talmud and Gaonic literature were developed in Babylon, when the Jews had been exiled from their land for nearly 1,000 years? As if these points were not enough, it should be borne in mind that the standard code of Orthodox Jews, compiled by Rabbi Joseph Karo in 1535 in Birya, near Safad, almost rigorously excludes any reference to *mitzvot hat'luyot ba'aretz*, to such commandments the implementation of which is conditioned by actual dwelling in a Jewish State. To quote one illustration: Karo does not include even one reference to *Shmitta*, the Sabbatical Year when all land has to lie fallow, the fruits thereof not to be eaten. Is it far-fetched to suggest that had Karo lived in our day he would have added a fifth section to his monumental *Shulhan Arukh* — the laws of Judaism in a Jewish State?

Courage Required

The book under review is a brave and pious attempt to bridge this gap. Its uniqueness consists in the fact that it is the first of its kind to appear in English; its weakness, in the fact that it is an anthology rather than a sustained philosophic *Halakhic* treatment of many of the points raised therein. The three sections into which it is divided afford fleeting glimpses into such religious settlements as Yavne, Tirat Zvi, Sa'ad, Lavi, Ein Tzurim and others founded by the Hapoel Hamizrahi which have helped to raise the moral standard and religious status of Orthodoxy in Israel. Perhaps the abiding vision will come when the task of making the Tora law codes integral parts of our social and economic life be undertaken by a Sanhedrin, or broad-based Rabbinical legislature consisting of rabbis wide awake to the modern needs and constant dangers of a nascent Jewish State. We stress the word *broad-based*, because there is no reason why the expert services of medical men, economists and lawyers linked with a religious spirit should not be enlisted in this supreme task of converting the Bible into a *Torat Hayim*, a book of life.

Until this task is undertaken courageously by those responsible for the religious and spiritual welfare of our State, we must be grateful to the religious kibbutz founded by the Hapoel Hamizrahi for its invaluable contribution in this field of endeavour. For in addition to having taken a leading part in settling the wastelands of Israel — mostly situated at dangerous strategical points of the country's defences — they have shown how it is possible to base their economic and social life on the standards of traditional Judaism. As the editor points out in his valuable and succinct introduction, "they have thereby substantiated the vitality of Judaism in our age, projecting it beyond the confines of the synagogue and home, and applying it to the community. Religion is the framework within which these communities conduct their everyday affairs."

Glorious Opportunity

The book must be read in its entirety in order to be appreciated. Just to quote extracts is to commit the error of him wishing to sell a house and showing just an odd piece of furniture displayed therein. We would single out the most thoughtful contributions of Tsuriel Admoit of Yavne, Simha Friedman of Tirat Zvi and Moshe Unna of Sdei Eliahu, as well as the others who here give colourful, inspired vignettes of the various kibbutzim. There can be little doubt that the two thousand or so *halutzim* who at present comprise the whole strength of these settlements — so we are informed — are the real founders of a way of life and a new interpretation of a religious culture while rooted in their ancestral soil. But whether, as the otherwise moderate tone of the "biurim" hopes, "their new form of religious living promises to influence life in Jewish communities the world over" is wishful thinking, or a prophecy of "the shape of things to come," time alone can tell. This, however, we would add, in the form of query: is the rabbinate in constant touch with these brave kibbutzim, visiting them at regular intervals, discussing their problems in the light of *halakha*, and ready to implement its power of interpreting the law to soften hardship and unnecessary self-sacrifice? If not, then one of the most glorious opportunities of narrowing the growing chasm between the observant and non-observant kibbutzim will be lost. Is it too much to hope that this book will prod them into greater activity?

Some Asoriana

By A. AVNI

DEGANIYOT (Cornflowers). Edited by Levi Ben-Amitai. 259 pp. Tel Aviv: Tversky.

THIS collection of poems, memoirs, stories, historical notes and critical essays was written by members of the two *kvutzot* of Deganya and published in anticipation of the 50th anniversary of Deganya Aleph in 1959. It proves that our collective settlements have made an important contribution to the life of the country not only on the ideal, moral and economic but also on the literary plane.

This contribution has the good flavour of village literature about it, due to the intimate bonds of the authors with soil and nature, but it stems from the founder generation of the Deganyot only and not from their sons. The literary old-timers have not yet found equal successors. Manoah appears again as a forceful thinker, an ideologist of the *kvutzah*, Baratz as its historian and Ben-Amitai as its eloquent bard. Tanhum sheds a new and delicate light on the patriarchal figure of A.D. Gordon, whose hitherto unpublished translation of an excerpt from Tolstoy's treatise on art is also included in the volume. Kadish Looz reveals himself as a surprisingly gifted story-writer. Against this Tzvi Looz, though trying to introduce kibbutz problems and a kibbutz atmosphere into his story, presents a rather journalistic and not literary observation of the life in his village.

•

TEKUMAH (Renaissance). An Anthology. Edited by Joseph Lichtenbaum. 368 pp. IL7.500. Tel Aviv: Amihai.

THIS volume, published on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary, contains a selection of prose and poetry by 125 different authors dealing with the upbuilding and settlement of Eretz Yisrael from the Second Aliya till today.

The list ranges from Bialik, Tschernihovsky, Cahan and Shimoni to Guri, Shaham, Oben and less-known writers. Lichtenbaum chose to have as many writers as possible represented, each by a single work, but this wide and rather unselective representation has the advantage of offering the reader many possible literary approaches and variants of essentially similar themes, springing not only from the authors' different talents and temperaments but also from their different generations and countries of origin. A few samples of dramatic writing might also have been added to make the selection even more representative.

The book is aptly illustrated by Abba Fenikl's sketches and annotated by short biographies written by the editor.

Bialik is Not So Far Behind

(On the 24th anniversary of Bialik's death)

BIALIK says nothing to our generation, you will often hear remarked in a tone of mockery and great discovery by our angry young people. What they do not realize is that, to the extent that this is true, Bialik would have been the first and happiest person to acknowledge the fact, as a mother is happy that she no longer has to teach her grown-up son to walk, as a father is happy that he no longer has to give him a weekly spending allowance.

For, to the extent that Bialik is obsolete, he is so because his message was heard and heeded, because the sons and daughters of Warsaw, of Tel Hai, of Jerusalem, Nitzanim, Tirat Zvi, Tel Aviv — unlike their predecessors in Kishinev — did not stand by helplessly while the predators did their work. He is obsolete to the extent that the young Jewish scholar no longer need sit in a ghetto corner by dim candlelight dreaming of glories that were in his ancestral homeland. He is obsolete to the extent that the great research and publishing programmes which he outlined and campaigned for are being implemented.

Yet he is not obsolete—not for the nearly ten million Jews who perished or who today perish slowly because they did not hear or because they rejected his message; for those Israel and non-Israel Jews who reject a Judaism they do not know for a Semiticism or conformism or emptiness that will not have them; for those who imagine that Jewry created nothing and that the Jewish people did not exist before the 20th century.

Bialik the poet may be out of fashion for having written in clear, simple terms. But we have a long way to go before Bialik the seer is obsolete.

M. K.

Schwerin Folder Well Produced

LANDSCAPES IN ISRAEL. By Ludwig Schwerin — Dvir, Tel Aviv. 8 Reproductions.

THIS folder of Schwerin drawings is among the best art productions to appear on the market this year.

Schwerin has won himself a secure place in Israel art as a sensitive recorder of our landscape. His drawings are beautifully reproduced in photo offset, and the introduction by Eugene Kolb, of the Tel Aviv Museum, is set in clear and handsome monotype.

The folder is ideal for Israelis who want to show their friends abroad the country in which they live, and tourists will find in it an equally good souvenir. Schwerin's own notes on his subjects are of particular interest in this respect.

The haunting quality of his "Kinneret" alone makes this folder a worthwhile acquisition.

M. R.

Hebrew Version Of Plato on Art

PHAEDRUS, by Plato. Translated into Hebrew, annotated and with an introduction by Dr. Joseph E. Heller. Jerusalem: Magnes Press.

THE Platonic philosophy of art and aesthetics stresses the value of the reasonable imitation of ideal realities rather than the photographic reproduction of sensory and objective experiences. In Plato's view, all beautiful things participate in the Idea of beauty. The "artist" is frequently described as a man carried away by his inspiration, akin to the fool; yet art requires reason and the artist must learn to contemplate the world of ideas.

In addition to translating these fundamental ideas of Phaedrus into easy, idiomatic Hebrew, Dr. Heller has prefaced his translation with a useful description of Platonic dialogue and a succinct digest of the frequently misunderstood connotations of "Platonic love," his idea of beauty and of Eros. All told a successful addition to the Hebrew philosophical library.

ALBO

SHLOMO ZAFRIR: CORRIDA

From the artist's exhibition at the Chemerinsky Gallery, Tel Aviv.

Her Love Affair With Jerusalem

LETTERS FROM JERUSALEM. By Mary Clawson. 224 pp. $3.50. New York: Abelard-Schuman.

WHEN in 1953 a tall Californian, Mary Clawson, settled with her family in Beit Hakerem, in Jerusalem, she quickly became a part of its life. Her children were sent to the kindergarten and later on to the school; she stood in queue for rations; the religious feelings of her neighbours were understandingly respected; she participated in the Jewish festivities; and she and her husband made friends everywhere. At the same time, her enthusiasm for the country spilled over in her letters to family and friends back in America. Her husband, Dr. Marion Clawson, came to Israel as one of the economic experts of the Oscar Gass Committee, and spent two years appraising various aspects of Israel's agriculture.

These letters are a mixture of keen factual observation and comments which are straightforward, original, sometimes critical and often humorous. When critical they are wrapped in such understanding and warmth that even the uninformed can absorb the criticism without rancour. They deal with everything that struck Mrs. Clawson's attention concerning daily life and general affairs in Israel at that time. They discuss how well-dressed matrons travel on the bus, live chickens in their baskets, or what happens when the painter comes to calcimine the house, or the Hannuka party at kindergarten, or the Maale Akrabim tragedy which Mrs. Clawson escaped only by getting a chance "lift" on an earlier milk truck.

The letters have something to say on the *ma'barot*, dedication of the new ground for the Hebrew University, Arabs living in Israel, the ideological splits in the collective settlements, the philharmonic orchestra, and many other topics.

For those who know little of Israel, they offer a pleasant method of gaining information and insight, while anyone who lived through those two years of austerity, nervous border conditions, settlement of North African immigrants and other events will enjoy having them recalled in so fresh and spontaneous a way.

JEAN KOSLOFF

Talmud on Records

"Daf Hashavua" ("The Week-by Page"), a weekly Talmud class conducted over radio in New York, Chicago, Boston, Miami, and Montreal by Rabbi Pinhas Teitz of Elizabeth, New Jersey, will shortly put the lessons on long-playing records in English and Yiddish. The series of records, called "Bat Kol," will be accompanied by the printed original Talmud texts. A new lesson will be issued each month.

Round the Bookshops

ERICH Fromm, one of Freud's outstanding disciples, is relentless in his search for the why and wherefore of Manoss Mihafesh (Escape from Freedom, from the English by Edon Graetz, Dvir, IL1.500) and asks whether man's submission to the will of the dictator is altogether brought about by force of the mailed fist rather than by voluntary surrender. Is freedom a psychological problem? What are its different meanings and what is the individual's relation to it? These are some of the questions the author seeks to answer in this challenging work.

•

Zorba Hay'vani (Zorba the Greek, Hebrew by Hanokh Kala'i, Am Oved, IL3.050) is a fellow who, on getting up in the morning, looks at everything in creation as though he were seeing it for the first time. Here is a creature with an orientation of his own no matter what subject he is discussing (or reacting against). Nikos Kazantzakis, who created this unique character, has delved deep into the inner soul of the human being and brought up a mass of coexisting natures for an absorbing and entertaining story.

•

B. Yoffe's attempt to give us some idea of the basic forces at work in contemporary French literature is aptly reflected in Doo-Siah Tsarfati (Le Dialogue Français, Sifriyat Poalim, IL5.700) which contains 20 essays on French literature and French writers. His vantage point is the convergence of the three basic and general approaches to French life — the Bourgeois, the Catholic and the Progressive, his trusty tool — the dialogue, one of the foundation stones of French literature.

•

Atseret Hahayot 'Animals' Convention, Hebrew by Mirlam Yalan-Stekelis, Ahiassaf, IL2.800) is a rollicking satire on contemporary human efforts to come to some kind of an agreement before the threat of extinction materializes. To quote: "Terrible people... They could live so nicely. What's the good of all their brightness and genius if only war, revolutions, strikes, hunger and disease is the result?" The idea was hatched by Z'yela Lepman and Erich Kestner wrote it in German. Walter Trier did the illustrations.

•

Pirkey Ha'aliya Hashlishit (Third Aliya Notes, Gadish, IL2.500) is Zvi Livneh's account of the stream of immigration into this country that began almost 40 years ago. He relates the struggle of the newcomers who thought more of the ideal than of themselves, whose very effort to combat hunger and idleness had its incentive in the final aim that was to be achieved. In the light of that impulse must be viewed their dauntless fight for *Kibbush Avoda*, their penetration of the road building and swamp draining spheres, their presumptuousness in breaking into the building trade and all the while striving to create cultural institutions for their own delectation and self-improvement.

•

Shiv'a Sofrei Motot (Seven Classical Authors, Udim, IL4.400) by Emil Feuerstein presents Homer and his Iliad, Dante and his Inferno, Cervantes and his Don Quixote, Tolstoy and his War and Peace (in part of course) and Ibsen and his Peer Gynt, together with a profound analysis and appreciation.

•

Dira Al Hagag (Roof Flat, Kiryat Sefer, IL4.400) by L. Hazan seems to be thoroughly a Jerusalem story even though Jerusalem is not included in its title.

M.H.

U.N. EFFORT ASSAYED

UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCE. By W.R. Frye. 227 pp. 20/- London: Stephens. C.

THIS book by a skilled American journalist, the United Nations correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor," deals with the United Nations Emergency Force which was brought into being in November, 1956 to help solve the Sinai-Suez crisis. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was anxious that, on the basis of the experience of that emergency enterprise, a study be made of the possibility of a permanent force of the U.N. as an instrument to keep the peace. The author was associated with an Advisory Committee of experts in International Relations and the activities of the

By NORMAN BENTWICH

World Society. He had the opportunity of interviewing the heads of the United Nations Secretariat and the State Department, the delegates to the General Assembly, and all who had a leading part in "that fastest diplomatic crash-operation," and he has produced a first-rate documentary report. The book is divided equally between the study of Mr. Frye, which passes from the analysis of the creation of the buffer force to the examination of a long-term programme for a standing police force, and an appendix of articles, contributed by members of the Advisory Committee, on the specific aspects of the problem.

The two parts are not equally persuasive and readable. Mr. Frye is an experienced writer and tells the story vividly. His account of the formation of the buffer army and of the negotiations between Mr. Hammarskjold and Abdul Nasser is as bright as the chapters of Robert Henriques' book: "A Hundred Hours to Suez." Then he examines soberly what an international police force could do to maintain the peace, testing it in the conditions of the principal trouble-spots of the world, Korea and Kashmir, Hungary and Germany, Cyprus and Algiers, Formosa and Indonesia. He contrives to be realistic and avoid wishful thinking. And his conclusion is a modest plea for building, on the hastily improvised model of 1956, a small standing armed instrument of the United Nations that could be placed in any area where local war is threatened. He discusses the failure to implement the Collective Security Articles of the Charter, and ascribes part of the blame to American policy and the Cold War, and part to the lack of confidence in the General Assembly.

The cost of a large enough force to maintain peace even among the smaller Powers is, in the present mood of member States, almost prohibitive. To maintain an army of 50,000 men would require more than three times the present total budget of the United Nations. The suggested use by an international force of atomic weapons against an alleged aggressor seems impossible. "Can anyone seriously conceive of the General Assembly announcing to Israel that, unless her armies were withdrawn from Egypt by a certain date, Tel Aviv or Jerusalem would be atom-bombed by an Air Force?" But both the Great Powers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, have an interest in an effective force to prevent or stop a local war.

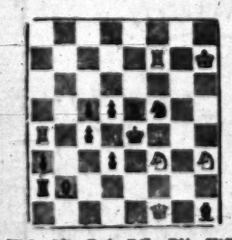
The essays of the experts cover much the same ground as the main study, but more wordily and technically. One discusses the usefulness of a Peace Force of the United Nations in the conditions of the specific crises that have occurred and judges that in the Palestine crisis of 1948 the conditions necessary for its use did not exist. Two American colonels consider the military aspects of the Force. Another writer contributes a learned study of the abortive effects to establish an International Police before the action in Korea in 1950.

The book is written by Americans, and primarily for the American public. Yet it has a direct interest for Jewish students of affairs, since the experiment of 1956-7 arose out of the crisis between Israel and Egypt and the United Nations. The success of that hasty measure in checking border violence, and in keeping open the navigation of the Gulf of Akaba, has gone far to remove Israel's original objections.

Chess

July 11, 1958

Problem No. 1161
L. Scotti & F. Monreal, France
1st Pr. SEPA 1956



Kh7; Qf1; Ra4, Rf7; Bf4; Ktf3, Kth3. (7)
Ke4; Ra2, Re5; Bb2, Bh1; Ktf5; Pa3, c4, e5, d3, d5. (11)
White mates in two

Problem No. 1162
L. Loshinsky, USSR
1st Pr. USSR C.P. 1957

Kh1; Qe3; Rf6; Bb8, Bh7; Ktb6, Ktc1; Pa3, f5. (9)
Ke4; Qe7; Ba8, Bg1; Ktb5, Ktd8; Pc4, d4, e5, g4, g5, h2. (12)
White mates in three

The World Championship Match
Game No. 725
White: Botvinnik
Black: Smyslov
(6th game, King's Indian)

1.c4 g6 2.e4 Bg7 3.d4 d6 4.Ktc3 a6 5.Be3 Ktf6 6.f3 c6 7.Bd3 b5 8.Qd2 b:c 9.B:c4 t5 10.Bb3 d:e 11.K:e4 0-0 12.Kte2 a5 13.0-0 a4 14.Bc4 Ktb4? 15.Rac1 Rb8 16.Kt:f6+ B:f6 17.Ktc3 Kth6 18.Be2 Be6 19.Rfd1 Bg7 20.Bh6 B:h6 21.Q:h6 f6 22.Rd2 Bf7 23.h4 Qd7 24.a3 Rfd8 25.Kte4 Qe8 26.Rf1 Bd5 27.Kte5 Qt8 28.Q:f8+ K:f8 29.Kta6 Rbc8 30.Ktb4 Bb3 31.R:c6 R:c6 32.Kt:c6 Rd6 33.Kta5 Ba2 34.Ktb7 Rd5 35.Ktc5 e5 36.Kte4 R:d4 37.R:d4 e:d 38.Kt:f6 Ke7 39.Kt:h7 Bb1 40.Bg6 Kt:d5 41.Kf2 Kte3 42.Be2 Ke6 43.Ktg5+ Kd5 44.Kte4 B:e4 45.f:e+ K:e4 46.g4 Kf4 47.h5 g:h 48.g:h Kg5 49.Kf3 Black resigns.

Beshevsky at his Best

The following was Beshevsky's best achievement in his match against D. Byrne played in New York last year:

Game No. 726
White: Beshevsky
Black: Byrne

1.Ktf3 c5 2.e4 Ktc6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.0-0 d6 6.Ktc3 Ktd6 7.d3 Ktf5 8.Bd2 h5 9.b4 Bd7 10.Bb1 Rbs 11.a3 Ktf44 12.Ktb2 Qc8 13.b4 0-0 14.b5 Kte5 15.Ktd5 Re8 16.Bg5 f6 17.Bd2 Ktg4 18.e3 Kth2 19.K:h2 Kt:f5 20.Ktf4 Kf7 21.Re4 Rh8 22.Q:3 Rh6 23.d4 c5 24.d:c d:c 25.Kt:d3 Rh5 26.Bd5+ Ke8 27.Qg2 Kth6 28.f4 Ktg4+ 29.Kh1 e:f 30.e:f b5 31.Qe4+ Kf8 32.Q:g6 Kth6 33.f5 B:f5 34.R:f5 Q:d5 35.Ktf4 Rg3 36.Re1 Rd7 37.Q:f5. Black resigns.

Beshevsky, Gligorich, Fischer, May Play in Israel

Grandmaster Samuel Beshevsky (USA) and Svetozar Gligorich (Yugoslavia) have given their consent to take part in the international "Asor" tournament planned by the Israel Chess Federation, scheduled to take place after the olympiad. We understand that Bobby Fischer is also interested to play in the tournament. Among the others who have been invited are Najdorf, Szabo and Soviet masters.

National Team Championship. The 5th round of division "A" which will be held tomorrow will bring together the tournament leader, "Lasker" e.c. and the runner-up, ASA. Another interesting meeting will take place in the Zahal club where the local team will meet "Reti." Jerusalem will meet Haifa and the P.O. Workers will play Hadera.

The Haifa Youth Championship was won, for the third year running, by Efraim Felikabrodt with the excellent result of 6½ points out of 9. He was followed by I. Stefak 7½, Y. Navi 6, G. Fortuna and E. Rosenblum 4½. The reserves tournament was won by A. Rabsbrski, while the one for players up to the age of 19 — by I. Gat. 360 boys took part in this year's event organized by the Haifa municipality and directed by E. Fischer.

F. W. MANNING

We regret to announce the death of the well-known Dutch composer Frederik Willem Nanning, in Eindhoven on June 12 at the age of 65. Since 1931 he was the secretary of the Dutch Problem Society. Apart from contributing his own compositions to most of the existing periodicals he judged many international tourneys, edited the problem section in the "Tijdschrift" and various books, amongst them the famous "Theme-Book." We extend our sincerest sympathy to the Dutch Society and the family.

Publications Received

ISRAEL DEVANT L'AFRIQUE ET L'ASIE. By Paul Ginsburghi. Introduction by Jacques Soustelle. 176 pp. Paris: Durlacher.

UTOPIANS AT BAY. By Horace M. Kallen. The American sociologist-educator sums up his recent study trip to Israel. 302 pp. $4. New York: Theodor Herzl Foundation.

AFRICA'S DESTINY, by Senator Jan Grobler, supporter of Union of South Africa Premier Strijdom's policy of apartheid who here offers a plan for a peaceful settlement in Africa. 207 pp. Johannesburg: Book of the Month Club.

GIVEN TO SALT, by M.A. Novomeysky, the renowned mining engineer tells the tale of the vision which ruled his life and occupied his imagination, tenacity and skill after he came to Israel in 1930: the exploitation of the chemical resources of the Dead Sea. 286 pp. 25 s. London: Farrish.

WORKING CLASSES AND THE SOCIAL FRAMEWORK IN ISRAEL, by Ferdynand Zweig. Offprint from "The Sociological Review," Vol. 5, No. 2, December 1957. Keele: University College of North Staffordshire.

YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS —1956, 2 volumes. New York: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office.

MIZRAH SHEMESH: Biblical Poems. By Pinhas Ribai (Lavder). 120 pp. Tel Aviv: Agudat Hasofrim and Dvir.

Concerning Israel

Judge Samuel Leibowitz of New York, who visited Israel in 1955, is reported to be preparing a book about jurisprudence in Israel.

Life and Letters

CARLO Levi, the great Italian writer, has addressed a message of "greetings to my friends in Israel, whom I hope to meet soon in their own country," on the occasion of the *Asor*.

The message reads:

"Ten years are a fleeting moment in the history of a people, but so vast is the scale of human effort, achievement and creation in Israel that this decade seems like a century.

"The new State, by its very existence and by the modern civic values which it represents, is become the mainspring, or at any rate one of the decisive elements, of the movement whereby the life of all the peoples of the Middle East is being transformed.

"Although by a paradox of history, or through the pressure of Great Power interests, there is hostility among these peoples at present, yet we know that these peoples, neighbours bound together by common interests, cannot but arrive at a new relationship of friendship and peace by virtue of historical necessity and through human understanding of the problems involved."

GREGG SHORTHAND CENTRE

English Shorthand Courses for Beginners and Advanced. Special high speed tuition. Successful students will be awarded diplomas by the Gregg National Association, London.

Particulars: Mrs. Mangel (M.G.A. London), 124 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 58578, Tel Aviv.

The Clock Tower in Jaffa

is located in the centre of one of the world's most ancient places. You surely will not miss visiting it. But still another attraction awaits you there. "SAVOYA," the Restaurant for real Oriental and all other food specialities! Therefore, when staying in Tel Aviv, make your destination for dinner or supper

SAVOYA

Jaffa, opp. "The Clock"
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

State of Israel — Ministry of Agriculture
Jewish Agency — Settlement Dept.

Joint Centre for Agricultural Instruction
Home Economics Department

Professional Home Economists, not employed in their profession, are invited to meet with Miss N. WATTS, H.E. adviser from the United States Operations Mission,

for a discussion on:

What can Home Economics contribute to Agricultural Settlement

Those interested in participating in this meeting will please give their address in writing or by telephoning till Tuesday, July 15, 1958 to: Home Economics Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Hakirya, Tel Aviv. Tel. 28181.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday at 6.45 & 9.45, weekdays at 3.30, 6.45 & 9.45. Starting Saturday, July 12.

ARNON Tel. 4829
Air conditioned
2nd Week
THE FEMALE ANIMAL
Cinemascope
Starring: Hedy Lamarr, Jane Powell, James Sterling, George Nader

EDEN Tel. 3829
A Riotous Domestic Comedy
KENNETH MOORE—MANDY
RAISING A RIOT
Sunday morning at 10.30 and Friday at 2.30: TARZAN and the LOST SAFARI

TEL OR Tel. 3570
PAULA WESSELY ATTILA HÖRBIGER
in the great Austrian picture
Ich Und Meine Frau

ORION Tel. 2916
2nd Week
GALINA ULANOVA with
THE BOLSHOI BALLET
Eastmancolour
Music by the Orchestra of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.
No complimentary tickets.

ORNA Tel. 4733
Cinemascope—Color de Luxe
A tense and exciting sea drama — the battle between an American destroyer and a German submarine.
The Enemy Below
Starring: ROBERT MITCHUM CURT JURGENS

RON Tel. 3104
3.15 TO YUMA
GLENN FORD VAN HEFLIN
Cinemascope—All Ages
also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today (Friday) 2 p.m.
Eddie Constantine
LA MOME VERT DE GRIS
From Monday daily at 10.30 a.m. Children's matinees at 250 Pruta a ticket
DANNY KAYE INSPECTOR GENERAL

OR GIL Tel. 6-1486
Charles Boyer Francoise Arnoul in
PARIS PALACE HOTEL
Witty, colourful, original. Technicolor
No Complimentary Tickets
Hebrew, English Subtitles.
Today, Friday at 3:
L'étrange désir de M. Bard

ZION HALL Tel. 3286
2nd Week
Audrey Hepburn Fred Astaire
It's wonderful, marvellous, enchanting. The year's musical comedy
FUNNY FACE
In Vistavision & Technicolor
Also today, Fri., at 3.30 p.m.

Starting Saturday, July 12

EDISON Jerusalem Tel. 4828
The Great 1957 Japanese Production
GODZILLA
Today, Friday, at 2: THE DEEP SIX

STUDIO Jerusalem Tel. 4668
The picture of everybody for everybody
Jeanifer Jones in
Good Morning Miss Dove

Haifa Cinemas

Performances starting July 12, 1958

AMPHITHEATRE
JOANNE WOODWARD
(Academy Award Best Actress 1958) in
The Three Faces of Eve
with DAVIS WAYNE LEE J. COBB
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope
A girl's shocking experience in love
For adults only

ORAH Tel. 4017
Third Week
HANNERL MATZ ADRIAN HOVEN PAUL HOERBIGER
HANNERL
Romantic comedy Music — Dancing

GAL OR Tel. 4567
RICHARD WRIGHT
in the adaptation of his own novel on racial troubles in America
NATIVE SON
Mats.: DESERT SONG RED MOUNTAIN ATOMIC CITY

ORION Tel. 4020
ROBERT TAYLOR JULIE LONDON
in M.G.M.'s thundering new hit
SADDLE THE WIND
Cinemascope Technicolor
Non-stop mats. from 10 a.m. Fri., Sun., Mon.:
ARROWHEAD—Jack Palance
Tues., Wednes., Thurs.
LIVING IT UP—Jerry Lewis

ATZMON Tel. 3003
4th Week
at 3, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
SISSI
from Sunday daily at 5 p.m.
2nd Week
DIE HEIMERLMARENCHEN
In colour; Hebrew dialogue

PEER Tel. 2232
3rd Week
After a tremendous success of 7 weeks in Tel Aviv
BRIGITTE BARDOT
in her most sensational creation
UNE PARISIENNE
A hilarious comedy in glorious colour with
CHARLES BOYER HENRI VIDAL
For adults only

MORIAH Tel. 81477
DORIS DAY JOHN WRIGHT
in the great Musical
THE PAJAMA GAME
in Technicolor
Daily Matinees at 3.30 p.m.:
THE KID with Charlie Chaplin

ARMON Tel. 4848
Evenings only:
Fascinating story of a ballerina
Les Lumières du Soir
ETCHIKA CHOURREAU GEORGES REICH
2nd Week: Children's matinee performances daily at 4 p.m.
1) THE WHITE STALLION (Cria Blanc)
2) THE RED BALLOON (Ballon Rouge)

EN DOR Tel. 3421
During the whole week:
The Rich Waiter
with
FARID EL ATRACH SAMIAH GAMAL
3 performances nightly: 6.45 and 9 p.m.

ORLY Tel. 81868
Based on Graham Greene's bestseller
The End of the Affair
DEBORAH KERR JOHN MILLS VAN JOHNSON
3 performances nightly 6.45 and 9 p.m.

MAY Tel. 2856
Air conditioned Hall
ELVIS PRESLEY
in the musical picture
Loving You
with LIZBETH SCOTT WENDELL COREY
in Technicolor

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.15, 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, July 12, 1958

TEL-AVIV Cinema

At long last...
THE YOUNG LIONS
with Marlon Brando, Montgomery Clift, Dean Martin
Premiere today at 3 p.m.
Tickets on sale 5 days in advance
Telephone bookings — 28112/3
Performances start: Friday at 3 p.m.; Saturday evening: 7.15 and 10 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.15, 6.45, 9.30.
Owing to the length of the film the public is kindly requested to be punctual.
Special transport by Dan buses after second Performance.

ALLENBY
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
The Goldwyn Follies
Gershwin's Music
The Ritz Bros.—Vera Zorina
7.30, 9.30 p.m.

ARMON DAVID
2nd week
Following the unprecedented success
ANGST
(FEAR)
with INGRID BERGMAN
Adults only — Forum Film
7.30 & 9.30
Mats.: 1. Schneewittchen, 2. Rosenrot
In wonderful colour.
For children
Hebrew dialogue.

CHEN 3rd Week
Air conditioned
5th Week
DIRK BOGARDE in
Ill met By Moonlight

DAN Tel. 23851
61 Rehov Hayarkon
Israel Premiere
"Roby" — sensational robot of the film "Flight in Space" in
The Invisible Boy
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30

EDEN Open-Air
An unforgettable picture by "Arabian Productions"
Lahen el-Khelood
(The Unforgettable Melody)

ESTHER 2nd Week
AIR CONDITIONED
M.G.M. presents
MARIO LANZA
The golden voiced Star, in
7 HILLS OF ROME
At 4, 7.30 & 9 p.m.

GAN RENA 4th Week
M.G.M. presents
Saddle the Wind
Two brothers, one girl, and a gun
Cinemascope — Technicolor
Robert Taylor, Ji'le Londen

GAT 3rd Week
BEL AMI
DE MAUPASSANT'S MASTERPIECE
An Austrian Forum Film in Agfacolour

MAXIM 6th Week
A welcome addition to the long list of unusual British Comedies:
ALASTAIR SIM GEORGE COLE in
THE GREEN MAN
3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

MIGDALOR 3rd Week
AMADEO NAZARI MARTHA TOREN NADIA MARLOVA
THE LAST NIGHT OF LOVE
(L'Ultima Notte D'Amore)
Ferraniacolor.
3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

MOGRABI 3rd Week
ROMY SCHNEIDER KARLHEINZ BOEHM
Kitty Und Die Grosse Welt
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

OPHIR 2nd Week
Le grand bluff
with
EDDIE CONSTANTINE DOMINIQUE WILMS
A Malah Film

ORION 6th Week
ERIKA REMBERG ADRIAN HOVEN HANS MOSER RUDOLPH FORSTER in
Die Unentschuldigte Stunde
Directed by Willi Forst
3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

PEER Tel. 28595
Air conditioned
PICCOLI
The Italian Puppet Theatre
Today at 11.30, 4 p.m.
Two Performances daily at 4.00 & 8.30
Sat. night: at 7.15 & 9.45
Rehov Yirmiyahu, Buses 4, 6

SHDEROTH
Last opportunity to see DANNY KAYE'S best film, with ROLAND PETIT'S famous Dance Troupe and the Ballerina JEAN MAIRE in
Hans Christian Andersen

TAMAR 6th Week
Evenings only
The Last Song
(EL ULTIMO CUPLE)
Mats. continuous
LES FEMMES
PEN BALANCENT
with Eddie Constantine

TCHELET Air cond.
A true-to-life parallel to the Great Boston Robbery
TONY CURTIS GEORGE NADER
6 Bridges To Cross
3.15, 5.15, 7.30, 9.30

YARON Air conditioned
DEAN MARTIN and JERRY LEWIS
in their greatest, laughiest comedy, full of fun and song
PARDNERS

ZAMIR
HANKA
Day and evening performances

By Public Request: 10th and Final Week
Le Notti di Cabiria
(The Nights of Cabiria)
Winner of a 1958 Oscar with
GIULIETTA MASINA
the famous Star of La Strada
Air conditioned